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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Stirs Postmasters

Balbo Leads Air Armada Far

Hitler Frees United Churches

U. S. Codes May Halt Rackets

Esperanto Has World Growth

Women Claim Right to Work

WITH 47,000 postmasterships waiting to be awarded to faithful party men and women, President Roosevelt calls on Postmaster-General Farley to prepare to put all postmasterships under civil service. But the plan is not altogether as impersonal and foreign to the spoils system as at first appears. The legislation which may be asked from Congress would make all appointments similar to those of heads of fourth class offices. Competitive examinations would be held, but instead of the job going automatically to the highest contestant, it is given to a man selected from three "eligibles" in the contest. The National Civil Service Reform League has denounced this system—But the President has it in his power to show that he means actual lifting of postmasterships out of politics.

¶ Gen. Italo Balbo, Italy's Air Minister, leads his 24 seaplanes toward New Brunswick after safely making the major 1500-mile hop from Iceland to Labrador. Premier Mussolini cables congratulations to the commander, his strong ally. General Balbo, who cannot hide his youth behind a black beard, and his men covered the 3930 miles to Iceland in 30 hours, 20 minutes of flying time, averaging about 130 miles an hour. Balbo makes a group do what only single planes have done before—Youth inspires youth to make common cause of a hero's feat.

¶ Chancellor Hitler assures President von Hindenburg he indorses the desire to free the united evangelical churches of Germany from government control. Commissioners recently appointed are withdrawn and a church constitution promulgated. The Reich's Bishop will be a Lutheran, advised by a council of four, three from other denominations and a lawyer. No Jews may be officers, but their church membership is unrestricted. Yet even in the gratified churches there will be no more christening of babies with male or female variations of Hitler's name—The popular Chancellor halts the practice with a stern decree.

¶ John K. Factor, Chicago speculator, is released by kidnapers at La Grange, Ill., and denies the report that a substantial ransom was paid them. August Luer, aged banker of Alton, Ill., is still held by unknown captors. John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, N. Y., fails to appear as expected. His two uncles and father, Democratic bosses controlling every Albany public office and the police department, exhaust their powerful private resources and plead with the underworld for information and help. Bossism and police appear not to be leagued with crookdom in the close way often suspected—That, anyway, is a cheerful development to think about.

¶ Robert Daru, chairman of the New York Federal Bar Association's anti-racketeering committee, urges American industries to act together. His committee provides an anti-racketeering clause which they hope may be written into all the new industrial codes. This would end the levying of tribute on industry by racketeers who promise some "protection" or commercial advantage. In the Monitor's story today Mr. Daru explains how inclusion of the clause in the codes gives the industrialist a loophole of escape—Like Senator Copeland he sees rackets as things to be ruthlessly wrecked.

¶ Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, Warsaw oculist, is lifted to permanent fame with the revival of Esperanto, the international auxiliary language. An annual congress of Esperantists of North America, meeting in Chicago, discloses that the world has 100 publications in this speech and that its use, widest in Germany, Japan, Czechoslovakia and France, is spreading rapidly. Its bookshelf carries Shakespeare and Ibsen. Wise Dr. Zamenhof, whose fabricated language has stood hard tests, built it on root words occurring in several tongues—He drew strangers into conversation by showing them how much they possessed in common.

¶ Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, New York attorney, says women who do not need to be self-supporting should not give up their jobs to make work for unemployed men. In her address at the Chicago fair as president of the National Council of Women Miss Phillips declares an active, useful woman should no more be deprived of her occupation to make more male work than a successful business man, having put away enough to live on, should be forced to retire. Here's the real point: Every woman has a right, an obligation, to make some contribution to her age—She has a right to contribute and to receive her just reward.

Balbo Takes Shore Leave as Armada Puts Into Port

ITALIAN FLIERS PUSH ON TO SHEDIAC — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Leader of Squadron, on Cruise to Chicago, Seen Standing in Center as He Prepared to Leave His Plane on Landing at Londonderry in Hop From Amsterdam.

New England Rise In Business Keeps Up Its Rapid Pace

Present Production at Highest Level Since September, 1931

Business in New England is rising rapidly and continues to maintain levels above those for the country as a whole. All branches of activity with the exception of individual bank debits are showing marked improvement and for the first time since October, 1932, there was a fair rise in building contracts for May. Employment is increasing and for the second consecutive month average earnings of wage earners have been advanced.

Electric power output for New England for the week ended July 1 was 20.9 per cent above the like week last year compared with a rise of 13.7 per cent for the United States. Power production for the week ended July 8 was 22.2 per cent over the like week last year and 14.7 per cent for the United States.

At the present time, production in New England is at the highest level since September, 1931. The rate of business increase during May was nearly twice that of the United States as a whole.

The New England Council index, which reached a low point of 50.2 in March, registered two of the widest advances in its history in April and May of this year. From the March level the index moved up to 62.4 in April and 74.1 in May. This is 18.1 points above May, 1932, and is the highest the index has reached since September, 1931.

Carloadings Increase

Carloadings in New England for the weeks ended June 3, 10, 17 and 24 were greater than for the like periods last year. This weekly increase was the first time that carloadings showed a gain over any like period for the previous year since Nov. 10, 1929. Carloadings for the week ended June 24 were 28,150, compared with 24,234 for the like week last year. Carloadings for the United States for the week ended June 24 were 604,668, compared with 498,799 for the like week in 1932.

For the week ended June 15 New England led the rest of the country by a considerable margin. The components used to furnish the comparison are power production, carloadings, bank debits, steel ingot production, cotton consumption, wool consumption and shoe production.

Because of the large industrial development in New England and that these industries mostly produce the necessities of living, the curve is subject to wider swings than the one for national activity. When there was a definite rise New England led by a

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They're All Cave Dwellers In Little White Settlement Of Coober Pedy in Australia

People of Quaint Township Driven Underground by Terrific Heat—Fireplaces, Tin Chimneys and Mattresses in Homes—Area Rich in Opals

By EWEN K. PATTERSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALOUNDRA, Queensland—Not many persons outside Australia, even those who have visited the country, have heard of Coober Pedy, a name so easy and pleasant to the tongue, and one which embraces the only purely white settlement in the world where the inhabitants dwell solely in caves. Modern cavemen!

The bare, waterless plains (called deserts) of Central Australia for many years have been combed over and over again by prospectors in search of the elusive gold and other minerals. Very few rich "finds" have been made, although at the present time considerable international interest is being focused on the gold discoveries recently made in this locality.

A few years ago, however, a rich field of opals was located in the Stuart Range country, a desert area, lying toward the northwestern corner of South Australia. As is generally the case the whole world over when a new mineral field is opened, there was a rush of miners to the Stuart Range district, and before very long several hundreds of men were at work in the locality, all searching for the valuable opals.

Quaint Little Township

Soon, a quaint little township came into being on the opal field. Most of the miners brought their wives and families to live with them in canvas tents, or bark-and-bag humpies, and some in iron-roofed huts. Coober Pedy was the name bestowed on this isolated township which neither grew nor diminished in size or population until it experienced its first summer, when there was a remarkable change.

Now the summer heat in this area is terrific; very rarely is the temperature below 110 degrees during the summer, while often, very often, it soars above 120 degrees, and stays there for weeks at a time! Nor is this all; summer in this locality is also a season of fierce equinoctial gales, an idea of the severity of which may be gained from the fact that on many occasions articles weighing several tons have been caught up by the wind and hurled a hundred yards or more away!

With the first blast of summer, the tents and huts of the miners at Coober Pedy were consequently like bakers' ovens; life was unbearable, while the gales also caused much concern, the inhabitants expecting any moment to see their frail homes whipped away from above them. As a result many of the miners left the district altogether, never to return, and soon only 100 or so of them remained, and most of these are there to this day.

These hardy miners at once set to in an endeavor to make living conditions more comfortable for themselves and their families. The idea of erecting stronger and more elaborate dwellings than those existing was impracticable owing to the enormous cost of transporting building materials to the field from the coast. Coober Pedy is situated approximately 200 miles across waterless desert country from the nearest railway station, which in turn lies almost 500 miles from Port Augusta, the nearest seaport. Consequently, the miners had to make the most of the scanty materials at their disposal in the locality.

The housing problem was overcome in a unique manner. Someone suggested that the coolest and safest place would be underground, and

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Air Armada Near Canada on Long Trek to Chicago

Lindberghs to Make For Labrador Halt as Balbo Leaves

By the Associated Press

Successful flights by Gen. Italo Balbo's armada and Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh in the North Atlantic air lanes yesterday gave promise that Wiley Post might start his solo flight around the world today.

The 24 Italian seaplanes, having made the longest jump of their journey so far—1500 miles from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Cartwright, Labrador, took off for Shediac, N. B., the next stop on their way to Chicago.

The Lindberghs, planning to map an aerial route over Labrador and Greenland, reached St. John's N. F., from Halifax, N. S., after an uneventful trip. Their next goal is Cartwright, which the Italians just left.

Meanwhile Jimmie Mattern waited in Anadyr, Siberia, for a Russian seaplane to take him to Nome, from where he expects to complete the rest of his trip around the world.

Reports of clearing weather made likely also a takeoff by Capt. James A. Mollison and his wife, the former Amy Johnson, on their projected non-stop flight to New York from Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Entire Federal Bar to Mobilize In Fight Against Racketeering

The Racketeer
Seventh Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—The activities of the Committee for the Repression of Racketeering, of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, is assuming national significance. Simultaneously with making public the text of an anti-racketeering clause, adoption of which the committee is urging in all industrial codes under the National Recovery Act, Mr. Robert Daru, chairman, announced that he would call a nation-wide conference to consider the subject of rackets generally if Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, did not do so.

Active coöperation of leaders in business and industry in the association's efforts to curb racketeering has been assured by formation of an affiliated group of 50 prominent business men, two from each industry, to aid the work of the committee, Mr. Daru told a Monitor correspondent.

Already several industries here which are working on codes to be presented to the National Recovery Administration are considering the inclusion of the committee's anti-racketeering clause, Mr. Daru said. The clause also has been called to the attention of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, with the suggestion that it be incorporated in all the codes, he added.

Allows Wide Scope

Discussing what the committee hoped to accomplish through the anti-racketeering clause, Mr. Daru said its language had been chosen especially to allow wide scope in applying the term "racketeering" to practices which constitute "unfair competition." It is the insistence in the National Recovery Act that "unfair competition" must be abolished that makes it possible to link its provisions with efforts to stop racketeers from levying tribute from industry, because such payments are made usually in the expectation of getting an advantage which is denied to competitors, he explained.

The clause characterizes as "unfair competition" the payment of, or promise or agreement to pay, or make available, any money, property, fund or other thing of value, for "any object not directly connected with the business and not a direct and legitimate part or expense thereof." The definition holds also whether the benefice is paid direct, or "is caused to be paid, given, offered, delivered or made available as salary, management fund or otherwise."

The clause provides that in any prosecution for the enforcement of its terms payments alleged to have been made in violation of its provisions shall be "presumed" to be for a purpose or object not directly connected with the business and therefore, not a direct and legitimate part or expense of it, and the responsibility for proving otherwise will lie with the organization which is being investigated.

The aims of the committee are: First, to give victims of racketeers a loophole to avoid illegal payments by pleading unwillingness to violate the law, thus laying themselves open to prosecution by the Federal Government; and, secondly, to establish mechanics by and through which the National Recovery Administration can actually get a line on the amounts which are seeping out

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Steel Age Over, Research Declares; Plastic Materials Displace Metals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—End of the metal age with reënforced plastic materials gradually replacing steel for automobile bodies, airplane fuselages, yacht hulls, and buildings, was foreseen by Mr. H. B. Potter, chairman of the plastics group of the Society of Chemical Industries in a recent lecture here. Modern research and the lines along which industry is now tending to run substantiate this prophecy, he said.

One-piece molding will be possible, giving fireproof properties as well as greater strength and lightness, Mr. Potter claimed. Already the stage has been reached when the strength of plastic products, weight for weight, is comparable to that of steel and iron.

"Cement in itself was of little use to builders as a main structural medium until it was reënforced," continued Mr. Potter. "By reënforcing plastic materials with fibrous matters we look forward to the day when we shall be able to produce materials not only as strong as, but considerably lighter than, the metals we now use in industry and for domestic purposes.

"By means of plastic molding it should be possible to produce a perfect stream-lined hull of a racing yacht, with a finish such as could never be achieved in wood or metal.

"I look forward to the day when 99 per cent of aircraft will be constructed of fireproof plastic materials, so that disasters such as we have seen recently of an air liner catching fire when in flight can never be repeated. For domestic purposes plastic materials are already in daily use. There are enormous possibilities, however, of expansion.

"Our grandchildren may live in houses into the construction of which bricks scarcely enter. The society hostess of the future will have her drawing room paneled with sheets of laminated materials of any color which she chooses. Mankind loves variety, and in the future it will be possible, when a housewife desires to redecorate her home, simply to replace the panels by those of another color. There will be no need for painters and paperers, no need for continual cleaning and polishing, for the plastic products will not only be fireproof, but scratchproof and unstainable."

Moley Can't Think of Single Question About Conference He'd Care to Answer

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, returned from the World Economic Conference in London today and reserved whatever he had to say for President Roosevelt.

Accompanying Professor Moley on the liner Manhattan were Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, his personal adviser; Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, economic adviser to the American delegation, and Mr. Edmund Day, technical adviser.

After the liner reached Quarantine, Professor Moley shut himself up in his cabin and typed out a 50-word statement, which he distributed for publication.

His stenographic efforts were captioned "Statement of Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, July 13, 1933," and said:

"I have been on the water for a week, together with my associate, Herbert Bayard Swope, who accompanied me at the President's request, and our knowledge of the recent developments in London is less than yours here. Concerning my stay in London, where I was for just a week, I shall report with Mr. Swope at Washington to the State Department and, of course, to the President."

After that the Professor parried all questions with, "I wouldn't want to answer that," "I have no opinion on that," "You know as much about it as I do," or "I can't say anything about that."

He was asked, "Can you think of any question you would want to answer?"

"None at all," he said.

"What do you think of New York's sky line?"

"I was on the other side of the boat," he replied.

He said he had no intention of returning to the Economic Conference and he reiterated a denial of a report that he had discussed Soviet recognition with the Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff.

"I talked to Litvinoff," he said, "but it was purely a casual conversation and very short."

State Urged to Buy Land for Forestry Corps to Improve

Spending $250,000 Held 'Good Business' For Commonwealth

Only $250,000 or about as much money as it took to build a mile and a half of the new Worcester turnpike stands between Massachusetts and a golden opportunity to develop its park system into one of the finest in the nation.

This statement is based on the efforts of conservation officials to obtain a small slice of federal reconstruction funds in order to add more land to the State's park system.

Aside from its esthetic values, the projected outlay of $250,000 for purchasing more park land is stressed as a timely investment by the State which will maintain the federal forestry corps at work in the Commonwealth for at least 15 to 20 months longer at federal expense. The point is that the Federal Government cannot buy such land for the State but it can provide relief funds for work on the land once the State owns it.

Thirty Camps in State

At present there are 30 federal camps in Massachusetts, carrying more than 6000 workers in the forests. Funds were originally supplied to keep these men on the job for about 15 months. They have several months to go. What then? An appropriation of $250,000, it is said, will answer that question satisfactorily by keeping men at work on projects which divert most of the expenditures into the pockets of labor and bring added recreational advantages to the people of the Commonwealth.

The expenditure of $250,000 by the state, it is pointed out, will bring $12,000,000 worth of work to men who would ordinarily be on the welfare lists, and such a program could be launched by the addition of 150,000 acres to the park system.

This plan, authorities argue, meets with the requirements of federal assistance which demands of all states that they look for projects which will not add to the burdens of local tax payers.

"Use of funds for needless purposes or which do not keep men at work on regular hours," one forestry expert declared, "is wasting the public money. Federal forestry corps were not formed to give the men vacations but to provide effectual work.

Effectual Work Needed

"Conservation is effectual work and if we plan to keep at it and keep men on the job, we must have more funds. Comparatively, the funds we need are small but they will give work to more men per dollar than any public enterprise I can think of."

Digging up money for conservation work in Massachusetts has not been an easy task in the past. It is not easy now. But the times seem to have done a great deal, it is said, to emphasize the importance of forestry work as a resorvoir for future jobs. The argument now is to increase employment. But even in its temporary guise, forest conservation work is seen by authorities at the State House as a permanent investment.

First Girls' School In Greece to Mark 100 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The centenary of the establishment of the first girls' school in Greece will be marked shortly.

The Turks, under whose rule the Greeks used to live, did not permit the existence of any institution giving education to Greek girls.

But immediately after the liberation of the Greek people, attention was turned to remedying that state of affairs. Americans were the first to lend assistance to the Greeks in the realization of this important project.

Mr. John Hill of Harvard University, a doctor of theology, took the lead in establishing and maintaining the first girls' school in coöperation with other Americans. This institution has survived up to today and is known as the Hill School.

American Relief Program Indorsed By World Opinion

Takes Up His Post At Berlin Embassy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wide World

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD

American Ambassador to Germany

The eminent historian of the University of Chicago, who has just arrived in the German capital to take charge of one of America's most important foreign posts, is not unknown to Germany, where he once studied and obtained a degree of Doctor of Philosophy. As an amateur farmer of Virginia he has the natural human approach which should make him popular in his new office. Professor Dodd has written, among other works, a standard biography of President Wilson.

Public Works Proposal Put Before Convention of 66 Nations

Wage Rise and Cut In Hours Sought

Labor Office Rallies to Roosevelt, But Britain Cites Own Big Losses

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—International opinion today lined up solidly behind the United States Government in its program of public works to end unemployment and start the economic machine again.

But this support, apart from France and several minor countries, was mainly "international"; that is, not from several nations separately but from international organizations. The International Labor Office, which represents the greatest authority on the world crisis with the widest experience in analyzing remedies, strongly indorsed President Roosevelt's program. And until Mr. Walter C. Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, spoke for Britain, it appeared that many nations would line up heartily behind that program.

But the British defection makes a gaping hole in their ranks and sets up a powerful counter argument to the American-I. L. O. case. However, many groups of British public opinion still favor public works and Mr. Runciman by no means spoke for a united nation, hence his veto may not be so conclusive.

Text of American Resolution

Though the debate could not result in actual commitments to embark upon public works, it has focused the spotlight of discussion upon the necessity of starting operations in all countries.

As the session opened the American delegation offered a resolution calling for reduction in hours of work and increase in wages, in order to render public works really efficacious. The resolution read:

"Representatives of the powers participating in this conference, considering that unemployment and consequent great distress are now prevalent throughout the world considering that existence of this situation is one of the gravest problems with which governments are confronted at present.

"Declare that they view with favor lessened hours of labor and a rising scale of wages which should increase in proportion to the augmentation of productivity."

Reconciliation of Programs

This move, together with the general debate, constitutes the American attempt to harmonize President Roosevelt's internal program with international plans. As individual nations begin their own public works, if coupled with a decrease in hours and an increase in wages, their own prices are bound to rise And as prices rise it will be unnecessary to keep the United States a hermetically-sealed compartment by tariffs and other measures which are provided in the emergency legislation. Thus the day witnessed the first tangible attempt to bring Washington and the World Economic Conference of 66 nations together.

The first phase of the task was devoted to recording the enthusiastic support of the I. L. O. This body, which has been studying the possibility of public works programs for a long time, brings broad experience to the debate. And Sir Atul Chatterjee as president of its governing body told wholesome truths to all the governments. He frankly recorded the conclusion which both employers and workers have arrived at, that private enterprise cannot be depended upon to set in motion wheels of trade and industry.

With credits lying idle in every country he called upon governments to set them to work in building programs not only at home but abroad. He advocated not work for the sake of making work, but useful jobs of national importance, including road-making, irrigation, drainage, construction of port and harbor facilities, electrification, afforestation, railroad building and every kind of enterprise which comes under the heading of national investment. Sir Atul reminded the delegates that the social and economic value of public works is far higher in depression times for money goes further and helps to maintain the buying power of the community.

Based on Wheat Average

Wheat and silver continue to be subjects of intense discussion. Negotiations between the "big four" overseas producers of wheat and eastern European growers reached a point of figures.

The Danubians want the right to grow about 9 per cent of the world's total which is the average of the last five years while the overseas states are trying to hold them to 7 per cent which is the average of the last three years.

Senator Key Pittman still perseveres with silver, though beset by the difficulty of not knowing whether the United States will go back on the gold standard and hence whether it is appropriate to urge other nations to use part silver in this standard.

Recommendation of the inclusion of silver anyway is not to be a binding commitment, but only a verbal wish not particularly opposed.

President's Hint Of Universal Code Bestirs Industry

New Programs Are Put In at Once and Others Are Being Rushed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—Under the stimulus of the announced intention of President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to effect an emergency method for putting the entire country on a $14 minimum wage and 35-hour maximum week, a parade of startled industries today moved rapidly ahead with their codes of fair competition in one of the most successful 24 hours the recovery administration has yet known.

The shipbuilding and electrical industries submitted their codes yesterday shortly after President Roosevelt had confirmed reports that plans were under consideration for an emergency measure that would blanket all American industry under a uniform code pending completion of individual industries.

Governor Johnson has announced that the codes covering "substantially all of the bituminous coal industry are nearing completion and will be submitted to the Administration early next week." The mere fact that an end is in sight to internal disagreements of this strife-torn and chaotic industry is considered one of the major accomplishments of the recovery administration to date.

Steel Code Imminent

Meanwhile the steel industry was expected momentarily to submit its code which would immediately raise the wages of about 300,000 workers and presumably add another 100,000 within a fortnight through the shorter work week.

When both steel and coal are added to cotton textiles, the one industry with a completed and approved code to date, the biggest part of the problem of uniting industry with the Government in the world's most spectacular drive against economic stress will have been com-

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Things Present

The only purely white settlement in the world where the people dwell solely in caves, is described on page one.

The Editorial page is brightened today with a letter from our good friend Anastasia. Don't miss it, if you like plantation dialect.

Have you ever opened a dictionary to search for a certain word—and presently found yourself hundreds of pages away from your destination, your eyes flitting like a butterfly from one verbal flower to another? Read "Adventures in Words" on the Home Forum page.

The Craft Shop on the Young Folks' page tells how to make colored sand maps.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Atlanta Sponsors Beer Ordinance Despite Protests

Legality of Sale Declared Questionable by Study of City Attorney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In the face of a legal opinion given before the council here by City Attorney James L. Mayson to the effect that "under the state law, my opinion is that any ordinance to license the sale of beer, whether alcoholic or not and whether intoxicating or not, would be illegal," the Atlanta City Council passed by a vote of 22 to 14 an ordinance levying a license tax for the sale of "non-intoxicating malt beverages" as defined by federal statute, or in other words, 3.2 per cent beer.

With the warning that "you defy the Georgia law if you pass this measure," Alderman J. C. Murphy urged his fellow members to stay within their province in lawmaking.

Mayor James L. Key signed the measure and the city clerk began issuing licenses to applicants, at a fee of $100 a year, payable in quarterly payments of $25. Wholesalers' and manufacturers' licenses will be $300 a year.

Bedtime Stories Cut; Radio Stations Strike

By the United Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 13

BRAZILIAN radio fans were forced to do without their usual entertainment yesterday when all five radiocasting stations here suspended operations in protest against alleged unjust police censorship and the prices charged for the privilege of broadcasting phonograph records.

Managers of the stations declared that the police even censored the children's bedtime stories.

Roosevelt Puts Post Office Jobs On Merit System

Competitive Plan Called Step Forward But Still Keeps Old Faults

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—The long, hard battle for American Civil Service reform was never better illustrated than in the unexpected move of President Roosevelt to place some 15,032 postmasters of the first, second and third classes under a quasi system of Civil Service selection.

Although a long step forward for the merit system, it is only a partial victory, according to the views of observers here, and an equally important struggle still lies ahead.

To carry through the proposal new legislation will be necessary and, according to an exchange of statements between President Roosevelt and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, it is proposed to perpetuate in the case of the first, second and third class postmaster jobs an arrangement which has already largely nullified the so-called merit system of selecting the 32,607 fourth class postmasters, who are also nominally under civil service.

The arrangement is simply this: a competitive examination is held for fourth-class postmasters, but instead of giving the contested post automatically to the highest man, a list of three "eligibles" is picked from the three highest contestants. It is from this list, at the option of the political party in power, that one man is finally picked as the postmaster.

While this system is generally thought better than the unqualified spoils system, it actually paves the way for political appointments and has frequently been denounced by the National Civil Service Reform League as lulling the public into the delusive belief that the merit system is being applied when it actually is not. Under this system, the league has discovered, the candidate favored by the bosses usually emerges as the appointee, while the spoils arrangement is given an odor of sanctity by the presumed merit system of selection.

Mr. A, for example, may come out first in a post office examination. He is put just as much under obligation to the political party which appoints him, rather than Mr. B, or Mr. C, the two runners-up in the examination, it is contended, as though he had never taken an examination at all.

Or, in a corrupt city political system, the position may be actually auctioned off between the three leading candidates, to the one prepared to "do the most for his party."

President Wilson, by executive order of March 31, 1917, established competitive examination for postmasters in which the top man automatically got the job, without question and without quibble, regardless of party. President Harding came into office after eight years of Democratic control and met a tremendous pressure for patronage. It was he who modified the original Wilson order and instituted the system of political selective choice from the three leading candidates.

In a letter to Mr. Farley, Mr. Roosevelt said:

The studies which you have made show that there would be large savings to the Government if the existing law were changed and all present postmasterships were placed on a strictly civil service basis as is the case under the existing law relating to fourth-class post offices.

In a statement, Mr. Farley said:

The large number of applications for appointment which have been filed since the fourth of March made it evident that if this plan (of sending special agents) were to be followed there would be great added expense and much delay in filling vacancies.

It was therefore deemed advisable to follow, in the cases of first and second class offices, substantially the same practice which heretofore has been followed with respect to third-class offices.

The text of President Roosevelt's executive order follows:

When a vacancy exists or occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, the Postmaster-General may submit to the President for renomination the name of the postmaster whose term has expired or is about to expire, or the name of some qualified person within the competitive classified civil service.

If no such person is nominated, the Postmaster-General shall certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission, which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants not in either of the above mentioned classes to fill such vacancy.

When such examination has been held and the papers submitted herewith have been rated, the commission shall furnish a certificate of not less than three eligibles, if the same can be obtained, to the Postmaster-General, who shall submit to the President the name of one of the highest three for appointment to fill such vacancy; provided that the Postmaster-General may reject the name of any person or persons so certified if he shall find that such person or persons is disqualified, in which event the said commission shall upon request of the Postmaster-General complete the certificate of three names; provided that no person who has passed his sixty-sixth birthday at the date for close of receipt of applications for such examination shall be examined for postmaster who has not actually resided within the delivery of the office for which application is made for one year next preceding such date; and provided further that at the expiration of the term of any postmaster, or anticipating such expiration, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, request the Civil Service Commission to hold an examination.

If, pursuant to this order, it is desired to submit to the President for nomination the name of a person in the competitive classified service, such person must first be found by the Civil Service Commission to possess the requisite qualifications.

No person who has passed his sixty-sixth birthday shall be appointed acting postmaster in an office of the first, second or third class unless he is already in the postal service.

The Civil Service Commission, in rating the examination papers of candidates who are veterans of the World War, Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, shall add to their earned ratings five points and make certification to the Postmaster-General in accordance with their relative positions thus acquired.

The time such candidates were in the service during such wars may be reckoned by the commission in making up the required length of business experience. As to such candidates all age limitations shall be waived.

This order shall supersede all previous executive orders affecting the appointment of postmasters to post offices of the first, second and third classes.

President's Code Hint Brings Quick Action

(Continued from Page 1)

pleted, in the opinion of recovery officials.

Consideration of the blanket plan for bringing all industries into line in the drive for raising the national purchasing power dominated discussions. President Roosevelt's announced approval of the plan resulted in more intensive consideration at the recovery administration headquarters, where a staff of legal experts sought some method whereby it could be applied immediately to all industry.

Publicity Brought to Bear

It is pointed out, however, that under the law the President cannot promulgate a code for any industry without a hearing. This would tend to delay general enforcement of such a blanket code unduly. The only satisfactory alternative at this time appears to be a publicity campaign to enforce a voluntary appeal to industry through the weight of public opinion.

While General Johnson was working all these lines, the President took the peculiar difficulties of the oil industry into his own hands. Under powers conferred on him by the last session of Congress, he banned the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of petroleum or any of its products produced in violation of state regulatory laws or voluntary agreements within the industry.

The electrical code submitted late yesterday provides for a maximum 36-hour week and a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, with exceptions for casual labor and provisions for seasonal lengthenings of hours in certain cases.

The shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry code proposed a maximum 40-hour week with a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour in the South and 40 cents an hour in the North. It also points out that the naval building authorization stipulates a 30-hour week, "where practicable and feasible."

Liquor Regulation Code Asked by Ely

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in a special message to the Legislature this afternoon, urged upon that body the passage of a code of laws regulating the sale of liquors in this State if and when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

"A sufficient number of states," he says, "have taken necessary action to make repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment possible before the General Court convenes for the 1934 session. . . . The demand for appropriate legislation regulating the liquor traffic in Massachusetts will increase as the date of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment approaches. . . . In my opinion (your work) is not finished until suitable legislation for the control of the liquor traffic is accomplished during this session."

Opens Spartanburg Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 13—The Citizens & Southern National Bank, one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and branches in Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., has opened an office in this city.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Once Sea Bed Now Grows Crops

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE NETHERLANDS FORCES TERRITORY FROM OCEAN

Dutch to Keep Up Fight Against Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands Government has decided to proceed immediately with the second part of the Zuiderzee reclamation project. Work is to start on the draining of the Northeast Polder, which covers an area of 132,500 acres, in order to provide employment for at least 4000 men.

The complete plan for reclaiming the former Zuiderzee calls for the draining of four polders of a total acreage of 550,000. A huge 17-mile barring dam running across the sea and inclosing the Zuiderzee and transforming it into a lake was completed on May 31. It cost $40,000,000. The first polder, called Northwest Polder, has been drained and is now under cultivation, adding 50,000 acres of fertile arable land to the Dutch territory. New villages are arising on what formerly was the sea bed and the first crops were raised last summer.

The expense of draining the second polder will amount to $76,000,000 in 12 to 15 years. The whole Zuiderzee project, involving 550,000 acres, will call for $400,000,000.

Mobile Board Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Mobile County School Board was returned to its former status of a two-to-two deadlock when the Alabama Supreme Court at Montgomery reversed a decision of the Circuit Court here and held the seven-member board to be unconstitutional. The effect of the decision is to restore the board personnel to a membership consisting of Dr. J. U. Reaves, Leo F. Eldridge, J. Lloyd Abbot, and Henry R. Luscher.

New York Wants State to Pay Bills Incurred in Relief

Board of Estimate Asks Special Legislation To Raise Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—A resolution formally requesting Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to call a special session of the Legislature to enact measures for new revenues that will enable the city to carry out its emergency relief program was adopted by the Board of Estimate today.

This action followed close on the heels of an offer by the state emergency relief administration to advance the city $2,000,000 in cash immediately in the form of reimbursements on February-to-May claims which the city has against the state and which have not yet been presented. In order to avail itself of this money, however, the city must reappropriate and authorize the payment of these reimbursements for immediate use in aiding the unemployed.

Meanwhile no checks are going out to cover July emergency relief payments.

New Taxes Sought

This listed two recommendations for legislative action—an increase in the sales tax from 1 to 2 per cent, the proceeds to be divided according to population with New York City's share estimated at $16,000,000, and a doubling of the stock transfer tax, estimated to yield the city $25,000,000.

In the bill of particulars which the Governor demanded must accompany such a request, the board stresses the "discrimination against the City of New York in the distribution of the money raised by the special state taxes."

"While 43 counties of the state have returned to them a larger sum of money than is collected from them," it says, "the special taxes collected in New York City exceed by $73,300,000 the contributions made by the state to the city.

State Has Been Thrifty

"As New York City will receive no part of the revenues from the special taxes enacted at the 1933 session except the beer tax, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment feels amply justified in asking the Legislature to end this discrimination."

The city's call upo nthe State for aid in its relief crisis is serving to put in sharp contrast the state budgetary policy under the Lehman administration at Albany and that expounded by the Tammany administration at City Hall.

Compared with the city procedure of spending everything available and borrowing more for current needs, the state government has saved $9,500,000 of what the legislature appropriated; is able to foresee a complete liquidation of its inherited deficit of $105,903,604 by June 30, 1934, and, largely as a result of its frugal administration is able to borrow at the rate of 3 per cent, as compared with the 5½ per cent rate which the taxpayers of New York City are having to pay on municipal loans.

Discrimination Is Uncovered Against Women in Business

Report to Convention Shows Its Appearance in 136 Out of 323 Communities—Intensive Study of Economics to Be Undertaken by Clubs

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—That women are being discriminated against in the fields of business and the professions on the ground of sex but that this attitude is by no means general, was revealed in the report of a survey made by the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here today.

So far the organization has only made a preliminary investigation in which cases of discrimination were discovered in 136 communities, but none in 187 other communities. The findings were regarded as inconclusive by Dr. Iva L. Peters of Fishkill, N. Y., chairman of the committee which made the survey, and she recommended its continuance, as did the president, Mrs. Geline M. Bowman of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Bowman has been renominated for the office of president and will be unopposed in the election which takes place tomorrow.

Essential Qualities

Delegates to the convention were told that hard work, a fine type of workmanship and adaptability are the qualities most essential to success, by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., national chairman of research. Eight distinguished career women prepared the list of traits which were recommended as necessary in the training of women.

An intensive study of economics was urged by Dr. Gilbreth and will be undertaken by the 1350 clubs composing the federation.

Scholarship funds in the local clubs amounting to $175,000 were reported by Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., chairman of education. Loans have been awarded to students preparing for many different kinds of work, one given by the club in Craig, Colo., making it possible for a girl from a isolated ranch to attend high school. Laurel, Miss., has conducted a week-end camp for rural girls. The Jackson, Mich., club gave practise and dictation to unemployed rural girls.

The work of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, covering 22 countries with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, was described at a luncheon today by Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York City, president, and Miss Dorothy Heneker, executive director, formerly of Montreal and now resident at the Geneva office.

The guests included Dr. Marianne Beth of Austria, first vice-president of the international; Dr. Marie Munk of Germany, Dr. Christine Galitzi of Roumania, Mme. Sophie Bergerova of Poland, and Miss Elsie Bennett of Australia.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Message

Several hundred guests have renewed acquaintance with the visitors at a breakfast given at a reunion for members of the "Good-Will Tours," which the federation has been sending abroad every summer for the past five years. This year the term "Good-Will Tour" has been accorded to the Europeans who have crossed the ocean to receive hospitality in return for that which they have extended in the past five years to the Americans.

Business and professional women throughout the country owe a great debt to the members of the federation, it was said in the message which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, herself a member of the organization, sent through Mrs. Frances P. Keyes, wife of the Senior United States Senator from New Hampshire, and associate editor of Good Housekeeping, to an "authors' dinner" last evening.

Mrs. Roosevelt's courage, understanding, and competence contribute to her success as a business woman, said Mrs. Keyes. She appeared in a yellow brocade gown copied from one worn by her mother at the Chicago fair of 1893. The authors were speaking on the wise use of leisure time, Miss Catherine Oglesby of the Ladies Home Journal declaring that she is "absolutely opposed to it." Miss Oglesby urged every business woman to get a hobby at which "to play foolishly," and said that, "a period for mischief" should be on every woman's time schedule.

On the other hand Miss Oglesby asked the women to do something for the young people who have only leisure and who by "all play" may become social chargees.

We know that many of our friends and customers are anxious to get the facts straight from headquarters concerning the pickets parading in front of some of our stores.

Here they are:

(1) Our workers are *not* on strike.

(2) As far as we know not one of the paraders was ever in our employ.

(3) Nor is there any dissatisfaction among our hundreds of tailors.

Indeed, in all New York it would be hard to find a more grateful and more loyal band of employees.

They know, as do many of our readers, how we kept our shops running all through the long lean years of unemployment even though it meant piling up large surpluses to be sold below cost in End-of-season Sales.

The Unions may have corrected bad conditions where they existed.

But untrue statements on placards carried by their pickets in front of our stores cannot help their cause.

The truth will always out.

We are frank to say that we keep "open shop" because the standards we maintain are higher than union levels.

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Broadway at Liberty St. / Warren St. — 13th St. / 35th St.
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WE MAKE mayonnaise as it used to do — blend-in the flavor that tastes good. That's why it tastes like home-made. Try it. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

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The World's Fare

THE World's Fair—the Century of Progress Exposition—is now open in Chicago. And we're there to meet and greet you with a big show of our own.

But, right now, it's the world's fare we want to talk about—the world's fare you'll find on exhibit every day in the year at A&P stores.

For A&P stores are stocked with the choicest foods grown anywhere in the world. And choosing these foods is the full-time work of hundreds of A&P buyers scattered over the face of the earth. That's why, when you shop with us, you can actually select, from the whole world's fare, the foods that you like best.

Of course, you won't want to miss Chicago this summer, but don't forget that just a few steps from your door, at your nearest A&P, there's a daily food exhibit that's worth seeing.

The Great
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
Tea Co.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES" — A&P CARNIVAL CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR 1933 — A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Federal Experts To Assist States In Providing Jobs

Big Step in Protecting Worker Seen on Way By Miss Perkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the Institute of Public Affairs here last night that before the industrial codes are completed she is extremely hopeful that "we shall see in them some progressive proposals for building up unemployment reserves."

Speaking under the open sky in the McIntire Amphitheater at the University of Virginia, the Secretary of Labor outlined plans by which industry and government could work to end unemployment. In addition to unemployment insurance, she touched upon the abolition of child labor, old age pensions, production budgeting, and the shorter working day and week.

In the next five years, Miss Perkins predicted, the nation will take great steps toward the setting of unemployment reserves. Such a system, she said, is necessary for times when "human plans to prevent unemployment go awry." She explained, "we must make provision for what we can't prevent."

In the course of answering questions put to her at the conclusion of her speech, Miss Perkins announced for the first time that the Department of Labor will soon be ready to lend the services of experts to any state which wishes to study its unemployment problems. This group of men will act as technical advisers to the states, she said.

Systems Are Compared

In reply to a question of the efficacy of the British system of unemployment insurance, Miss Perkins said she believed it had been a stabilizing influence and had been a incalculable benefit to the small-business especially.

Unemployment compensation systems proposed for Wisconsin and Ohio were contrasted today by speakers before another round-table. Symptoms of rapprochement between the different plans are "fortunately noticeable," Dr. I. M. Rubinow, former member of the Ohio commission on unemployment insurance, declared. He explained that Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Connecticut and perhaps New York are on the side of the "Commons-Wisconsin-American" plan of insurance which puts the burden on the employer, and Ohio, Maryland, Minnesota and Pennsylvania are on the other which provides for employer and employee sharing the cost.

"When the great battle for unemployment insurance is renewed in 1935," Dr. Rubinow declared, "it would be a great pity if the forces behind the movement were to split on any of these comparatively minor details.

"He recommended that a peaceful analysis be made in the meantime with an effort to bring the plans together. The Wisconsin plan was recommended by Dr. H. M. Groves of the University of Wisconsin, who explained that, "sooner or later the public is going to demand that each employer take care of his own men during a depression and this act simply sets up the machinery which will enable him to do so."

World at Crossroad

International coöperation has reached a crossroad and the strain of the times is tugging world policy one way and then the other, was the conclusion reached by the group and expressed by Mr. Felix Morley, of the Brookings Institution, leader of the round-table.

Dr. Wallace McClure, assistant chief of the treaty division of the Department of State, declared that advocates of the League are realizing that it "must be strengthened and developed so as to become the instrument of the people of the world to control their economic life."

President Roosevelt's reputed intention to stabilize the dollar in relation to American commodity prices only was described by Mr. H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor, as "striking at the very roots of economic internationalism."

Pointing out that this policy would reverse the trend toward world management of money and returns to the mercantilism of the Middle Ages, Mr. Elliston termed it "revolutionary," and declared it would completely derange the world currency system and make international exchanges the speculator's paradise. Contending that the pocketbook is the hardest thing to touch, he predicted that world coöperation in the future will be more along the lines of sentiment, politics and culture than of finance.

How successful League machinery under the leadership of the United States has been in limiting the production and distribution of opium was referred to by Mr. Harold J. Tobin of Columbia University, who suggested that the same method might be applied to disarmament.

Plato's Gymnasium Found by Excavators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

PLATO'S gymnasium, with its baths and palestra, has been excavated, under the auspices of the Greek Academy, on the western outskirts of Athens. This is said to have been one of the three great gymnasiums of Athens. Plato used to teach in it.

The discovery was officially announced at one of the recent regular sessions of the Academy. Since its foundation in 1926, the Greek Academy had been desirous of discovering the locality of the gymnasium, but financial difficulties prevented it from achieving that aim. It was Mr. Aristrophon, a rich Greek merchant and student of Plato's works, who financed the undertaking.

Universal Peace Crusade Planned By Endeavorers

Delegates to Induce Their Home Churches to Take Up the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, July 13—Educational conferences of the International Christian Endeavor convention here today reached a climax with a discussion of world peace and how Christian Endeavorers, in an international band, can foster friendlier relationship among nations.

Conference leaders urged that young people induce their home churches to "adopt a crusading determination that war shall be eradicated," and that delegates themselves give international relationships a place for serious study in their home Endeavor Society programs.

It was suggested also that the Endeavorers keep in touch with the progress of legislative acts which have an effect on peace, encourage those legislators who vote for the measures of peace, and seek defeat of those opposing peace.

The youthful delegates who came here from all 48 states, from Canada and from some foreign lands, promised to give their best efforts to the campaign for universal peace. They cheered a cable sent to the meeting by Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Labor leader and chairman of the World Disarmament Conference, asking their aid for the crusade against militarism and war.

"At present the peoples of the world are face to face with a grave crisis," the cable said. "Their leaders must soon make decisions which involve the issue of future peace or war.

"At such a moment, organized public opinion has great power for good or evil. A heavy responsibility lies, therefore, upon those who can lead public opinion in the right ways of thought. I hope the churches throughout the world will seize this opportunity to lead the peoples along the path of peace.

"Above all, I would appeal to the Christian youth of your great new continent to make here and now a resolution that they will never weary until they have wiped out forever the crime and scourge of war."

The church's responsibility was emphasized by Mr. Harry N. Holmes of New York, representing the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

"Now is the time for Christianity to throw its best influence to the side of peace," said Mr. Holmes. "The nations are talking peace and arranging conferences, but while the conferees are in the parlor, the war preparations are going forward in the back yard. Military and naval budgets are leaping ahead."

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York City, president, and all other major officers of the association, were re-elected last night. In appreciation for Milwaukee's entertainment of the Endeavor rally this year, Mr. Charles E. Houtkamp of this city was elected to the board of trustees.

Dr. Poling announced acceptance of an invitation from Budapest, Hungary, asking that the World's Christian Endeavor Union hold its convention there next year, Aug. 3 to 8. Meetings will be conducted in three languages.

"The modern social order needs new foundation stones of social responsibility, coöperation, a sense of the supreme value of human personality, and a willingness to sacrifice self to the common good; Christian youth of the present generation must supply them," said Mr. Herbert J. Doran of Eugene, Ore., a speaker on today's program.

They Have Their Own Merry-Go-Round

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

SUDANESE LADS HAVE A WHIRL

Grandsons of the Emir of Katsena in the Sudan Have the Time of Their Lives as Honored Guests at an English Toy Factory.

Yugufu and Ibraham were just as eager as Tom and Bill to try out all the mechanical toys that were placed at their disposal, and their shrill cries of delight evidenced that the same things please boys the world over.

Fisher Says Dollar Must Shrink 33½ P.C. For Full 'Recovery'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13 (AP)—Prof. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, here to address the International Convention of Lions Clubs, asserted that reflation policies of the Roosevelt Administration has started economic recovery which probably will continue rapidly.

Before complete readjustment is accomplished, Professor Fisher declared, the dollar, as measured in commodity prices, will have to shrink 33½ per cent from its present value. The dollar already has dropped 17 per cent since President Roosevelt entered office, he said.

"If President Roosevelt had acceded to France's wish to fix the dollar in terms of gold," he explained, "his action would have been premature and would have resulted in halting our economic recovery."

The speaker based his prophecy of imminent betterment in industrial and business condition on his diagnosis of the depression contained in his recent writings. He painted a dark picture of economic chaos which he said would have resulted "without proper action by our Government." "We would probably have had some kind of revolution," he asserted.

Georgia Dam Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, army chief of engineers, has approved the construction of a dam at New Savannah Bluffs to provide for a six-foot-deep and 130-foot-wide channel in the Savannah River below Augusta. This dam will be erected about 12 miles below Augusta, at an estimated cost of $470,000.

Cambridge Jobless Plant Farms On Site of Public Dumping Lots

Raise Cabbages, Peas, Corn and Potatoes a-Plenty in Soil of Cinders and Ashes Mixed With Brick and Mortar Where Only Weeds Grew Before

More than 125 citizens of Cambridge, Mass., who otherwise would be unemployed, are rejoicing at the opportunity of "farming" on formerly useless ground.

The largest area being utilized is on the Cambridge Parkway where the temporary proprietors have staked out and planted about 50 "farms," as they call them. Formerly this whole plot was a public dump.

The Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee sees in these men a type of industry which belies any intimation that their lack of employment is of their own making or more than a temporary situation. In addition to intensive cultivation of their plots with some attempts at crop rotation, nearly all have dug wells some 25 or 30 feet deep and lined them with barrels or stones so that when rain is scarce, the gardens may be watered by bucket. Some have fashioned elaborate trellises for beans to climb on, others have built up small terraces and planted a few flowers as well as food plants.

Cabbages, peas, corn, tomatoes and potatoes are the most plentiful crops grown, and seem to thrive wonderfully on soil largely composed of cinders and ashes mixed with building brick and mortar. Because most of the gardeners are Italian, either native or by descent, a little corner also is found for a bit of garlic and its relatives.

This section of Cambridge was just a filled dump overgrown with weeds last year when four or five men asked for permission to go to work on it and try to raise a garden. Before the summer was over a large part of it was under cultivation and a garden committee formed in the Cambridge Welfare Association to look after the interests of the "farmers."

This year, through the efforts of Mr. Harold A. Ryan, florist on Mt. Auburn Street and chairman of the committee, young plants were raised from seed and given a start in greenhouses. These were given to the gardeners free of charge.

Last year one of the greatest difficulties was the removal of tons of rock and débris which was picked by hand from the plots, but this year the main trouble seems to be insect pests and so spraying equipment is being issued to drive them out.

Only a few plots are left now, according to the committee, and these are in the same condition as they were last year. In other words, additional gardeners must look forward to picking a large crop of weeds, rocks and débris, and then wait a long time before picking bouquets of cauliflower, radishes and parsley.

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In the winter time you heat and humidify through the same unit.

The cost of installation and operation is surprisingly small. Why not find out now?

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1000 miles in "second"
in heat 50% hotter than you'll ever encounter

CAN YOU imagine driving for 1,000 miles at nearly a mile a minute with the thermometer sprinting up above 136°, and without once stopping the engine?

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For complete protection: use Mobiloil, safeguarded against substitution by Filpruf bottles.

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WHAT A MARVELOUS HOT-WEATHER BREAKFAST . . . POST TOASTIES WITH FRUITS OR BERRIES!

Hot summer days!... that's when you want dainty, *light* foods ... that give you *energy*, too.

Eat Post Toasties! ... Oven-crisp, honey-colored flakes of goodness—that float so gaily in their breakfast bowls of cool milk or cream! Just try Post Toasties topped with luscious fruits or berries! ... Um—m, how good!

And don't forget ... these tender, toasted hearts of corn turn into energy *fast!*—and help you start your morning right! So have Post Toasties tomorrow—and every day. Your grocer has it—a product of General Foods.

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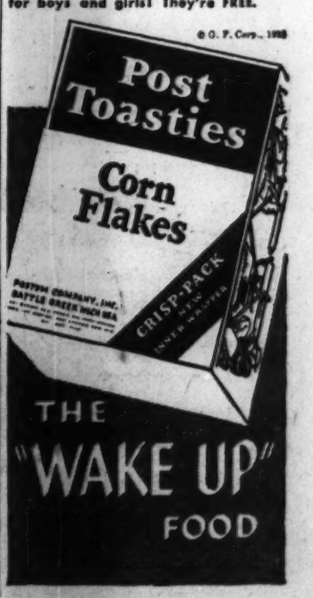

American Naval Program Watched Intently in Japan

Press Interprets Building Policy as Direct Move To Control Pacific

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 13—Japanese correspondents in the United States are telegraphing every move in the naval program of the American Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, which the press unanimously interprets as aimed at Japan.

Americans here believe if the United States builds to treaty strength, Japan will make every effort to do likewise, although it is doubtful if the budget situation will permit the Japanese to equal American speed.

Preparations for the next budget are now under way, with the army claiming a lion's share of defense appropriations, and, since the army's influence in national affairs is now predominant it is unlikely that the navy will be able to get funds for its planned construction as informally announced this month.

Navy officials admit the right of the United States to build to London treaty strength immediately, if it so desires, but deplores the effect this will have on Japanese-American relations.

The best American opinion here, however, is that relations will not be jeopardized, believing the eventual effect of American naval superiority in the Pacific will be to force Japan to confine its efforts for expansion to northern Asia, and hence minimize the chances of Japanese-American friction.

Disinterested military opinion is that Japan's potential opponent remains Soviet Russia, and since the Soviet has no naval strength, the logical course is for Japan to concentrate its preparations on land forces.

British Trade Figures

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of June: Total imports £53,770,000; exports of British products £28,480,000; reëxports £5,260,000; total exports £33,720,000; excess of imports £20,050,000.

Early American Architecture to Be Seen at 'Dunhuntun'

"Dunhuntun," at Peterborough, N. H., an exquisite gem of early American architecture with its lovely gardens, will be open to the public again this year on Saturday afternoons in July and August beginning July 15.

For several years, Mr. William H. Mayo searched for the old-time, one-story farmhouse as originally built, three or more barns and sheds together and commanding a broad mountain view. After dozens of offerings had been inspected and rejected, real estate men gave him up as hopeless until one day he was shown this place at Peterborough. Within an hour first papers were passed and through the years "Dunhuntun" has grown in beauty and prestige.

The estate, situated on the shoulder of a small mountain, comprises 350 acres and commands a superb mountain view for 60 miles. Three trout brooks add to its interest.

The comfortable, easy harmony of the furnishings of the house are typical of the whole place—eighteenth-century American with now and then a choice piece from other countries chosen because of its fitness or color.

The admission charge of 75 cents includes refreshments, and the entire proceeds are divided between the architectural division of the Emergency Planning & Research Bureau, Inc., aiding unemployed architects, and the Christopher Shop, both of Boston.

In the old barn will be also an exhibition and sale of handcraft from the Architects' Shop on Bromfield Street, Boston, and in addition interesting bits of village work. The hours are from 2 until 5:30 p. m., daylight time.

Scholarships Awarded To 25 Harvard Students

Scholarships totaling $8000 have been awarded to 25 students in the Harvard graduate schools of architecture and landscape architecture, it was announced at University Hall this morning.

Dean George H. Edgell, in making public these awards for the academic year 1933-34, calls attention also to a reorganized curriculum of the school which will add courses on construction, functional buildings, and city planning. These new courses, he expects, will bring the study of architecture up to date in meeting modern problems of construction and planning.

Smugglers Soften Variety of 'Haul'

NEWPORT, Vt., July 13 (AP)—Smugglers are turning from liquors to solids.

United States Customs patrolmen yesterday seized a two-wheeled horse-drawn wagon, equipped with automobile tires to insure quiet, expecting to find a cargo of liquor. Instead they confiscated a half ton of wool. The driver escaped.

Give and Take Era In Tariff Matters Winning Response

President and Argentine Ambassador Discuss Trade in Duties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—Rapid progress is being made in the initial stages of the new Roosevelt tariff policy of mutual concessions, it is learned here authoritatively. This policy supplements, and to some extent takes the place of the proposal at London for an all-round horizontal 10 per cent reduction in tariff rates.

Special attention centered on the subject yesterday following the visit to the White House of Señor Felipe Espil, Argentine Ambassador, where the whole subject of trade relationships with the United States was taken up in a frank and informal talk with President Roosevelt. It is hoped that mutual concessions in the matter of tariffs can be worked out between the two countries.

Similar agreements are also possible as the result of the work now in its preliminary stages, with certain of the Scandinavian countries, Brazil, Colombia and Chile. Although not stated at the White House, it is generally believed here also that a trade agreement with Soviet Russia is also being studied.

The studies carry out the essential Roosevelt doctrine of pushing America's foreign trade wherever possible, in the face of the many difficulties confronting international exchange at present. It is believed that Latin America offers a particularly advantageous beginning for such tariff concessions. Prior to the departure for London of Prof. Raymond Moley, he explained to the press that the immediate development was not likely to be the scaling down of the tariff walls that ing of doors" at the bottom of the American tariff wall, opposite that of some other country.

America would benefit by the increased trade with the Argentine or other countries in several ways, according to the White House view. The Administration regards the time as ripe for such agreements, according to all signs here, and the State Department is preparing to push them.

Civics Is Neglected, Cross Tells Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13—Better government must be despaired of as long as "honorable intentions, a smattering of information and an occasional telegram to a congressman or assemblymen is all that can be expected of a citizen," according to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, who addressed the Hartford Free Summer School of Civics, on Wednesday afternoon.

It is little wonder that "the wheels of democracy do not run smoothly," when even college graduates are ignorant of how their city councils are operated or their judges named, he said.

Governor Cross believes that government could be made fascinating if properly taught by dramatization, and should be a part of every child's school training in order to promote interest on the part of the public in affairs of state.

Will They Ever Need a Tailor?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

FARTHEST NORTH IN ADVERTISING

Evidently This Tailor of Sydney, N. S., 1800 Miles Distant From His Sign, Believes One Never Can Tell What Might Happen.

Dave Epstein says he wants to see anyone who chances to read his sign at a trading post at Pond's Inlet, which is 500 miles more or less north of the arctic circle at the northern end of Baffin Island. It makes no difference to Mr. Epstein that his place of business is some 1800 miles distant and he cheerfully says, as the sign reveals, that he "wants to see you"—regardless of how far a customer must travel.

Labor Standards In Massachutsets Near Uniformity

Bill to Suspend 6 o'clock Closure Rule for Women Approved

Labor standards of Massachusetts were moved one step nearer uniformity with those of other states with the approval by the committee on labor and industry today of the bill to suspend the 6 o'clock closure rule for women in the State's textile industry.

The issue has assumed national import with the report that Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had wired his view on the issue to both Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is believed that Mr. Green clarified the stand of the federation, reputing assertions from opponents of the measure that organized labor was generally opposed to suspension.

Mr. Watt, in explaining why labor had reversed its stand on the closure rule, expressed the view that the public and opponents of suspension have not been fully informed of the implications of Massachusetts being forced to close its mills at 6 o'clock. It would mean, he said, that Massachusetts workers would be called on to work six days for 36 hours' wages, whereas the textile workers in all other states would work five days for 40 hours' pay.

The Commonwealth, under the present law, would be forced to base its two shifts on a six-to-six day, whereas other states can work from six in the morning until 10 at night, permitting them two shifts of 40 hours each and to get through on Friday night. On the other hand, Massachusetts must work its textile operators until six o'clock Saturday night on two 36-hour shifts, and then fall eight hours short of the hours permitted in other states. This differential of four hours each shift means undoubtedly a 10 per cent reduction in the minimum standard of pay, or $11.70 a week instead of $13.

Mr. Watt stressed that labor has not abandoned its opposition to either men or women working at night. But, he explained, Massachusetts should be placed on a uniform basis in this matter. Labor, will, he said, continue its efforts to make uniform the nation-wide suspension of night work.

He views labor's reversal on this issue in Massachusetts as a concession to the cause of implementing the recovery program. Labor has gained so much from this program that it can afford to be openhanded in making it work, he indicated.

He also said there was general misapprehension as to the scope and duration of this suspension proposal. It is proposed merely for the emergency period and is to become noneffective with the ending of the recovery act period.

Tentative provisions proposed through the cooperation of the Department of Labor and Industries and the federation would deny a plant the privilege of working women until 10 o'clock at night if the commissioner of labor and industries determined that a concern has not made reasonable efforts to employ men after 6, that adequate provisions for proper meal periods have not been made and that there is likelihood that a concern is hiring children under 16 years of age.

Mr. Watt denied that organized labor in Massachusetts opposed his stand in favor of suspension. He said he had received almost unanimous support from all branches of organized labor in the textile industry, which is less than 20 per cent organized.

He displayed a letter from the Textile Councils of Fall River and New Bedford, the heart of the textile industry. This letter said:

"Organized labor has agitated for years for the eight-hour day, the five-day week and for uniform labor standards. We have likewise agitated against night work for women. Few ever expected to see the eight-hour day and five-day week established in the textile industry. We therefore believe it good policy to yield temporarily on the matter of night work in order to establish the eight-hour day and the five-day week."

Eaton Manufacturing Net

Eaton Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $268,432 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., and Wilcox Rich class A dividends, equal to 41 cents a share on 646,236 shares of no-par common, compared with net loss of $237,179 after Wilcox Rich dividends in the preceding quarter and net loss of $42,680 in June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30 net was $31,253, or 4 cents a common share, compared with net loss of $18,997 in the first half of 1932.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Friday; gentle shifting winds becoming westerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday except possibly showers in north portion Friday afternoon; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday except showers Friday afternoon in north portion; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds over north portion and moderate shifting winds over south portion and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	70	76
Bismarck	64	90	Nantucket	68	62
Boston	64	70	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	70	82	New York	64	74
Calgary	50	72	Norfolk, Va.	64	72
Charleston	70	78	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	66	88
Cincinnati	72	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	106
Denver	70	94	Pittsburgh	62	84
Eastport, Me.	60	62	Portland, Me.	64	68
Hatteras	72	74	Raleigh	62	70
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	St. Louis	78	92
Tp.m., July 12		80	St. Paul	68	92
Helena, Mont.	66	90	Salt Lake City	78	88
Huron, S. D.	68	92	San Francisco	50	66
Jacksonville	76	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	86
Kansas City	60	68	Seattle	54	74
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	80
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	66	78
Memphis	70	90	Wichita, Kan.	68	100
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	64	90

A—8 a. m. July 13.
B—Maximum July 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5 p. m., Friday 5:22 a. m. Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.7 feet. Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Program as follows:

Hungarian march, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
(Solo 'cello: Mr. Droeghmans)
"Dream of Love" ..... Liszt
Overture, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Reve Angelique" ..... Rubinstein
"Play, Gypsies! Dance, Gypsies!" ..... Kalman
Finale of the fourth symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

People's Symphony Orchestra Concert, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8. Program as follows:

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Baritone solo, prologue to "Pagliacci"
Mr. John Herrick ..... Leoncavallo
Humoresque ..... Dvořák
Soprano solo, "Depuis le jour," from the opera "Louise" ..... Massenet
Mme. Juliette Shaw
Slavic rhapsody ..... Friedman
Valse from "Nut Cracker" suite ..... Tchaikowsky
Duet for soprano and baritone, "Wanting You," from "The New Moon" ..... Romberg
Mme. Shaw and Mr. Herrick
"Finlandia" ..... Sibelius

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, 40 Beacon Street, 6.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Interdependence," 3; meeting, Summer Insect Club, 10; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, noon.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Welfare Inquiry Is Made Broader Under New Status

Finance Commission Is To Push Investigation To the Bottom

Inquiry into the Boston Welfare Department has been renewed on a more ambitious scale under the stewardship of the Finance Commission. Yesterday it appeared that investigation would hobble along with nothing more ambitious contemplated than the writing by welfare recipientts of their proper addresses.

Today, however, the inquiry has been elevated to a semi-state status, with Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, coordinating all the powers of the commission for a thorough investigation.

Mr. Joseph McGrath, Acting-Mayor, today said he had requested the commission to take charge of the investigation.

He declared the past record of the commission and its impartial nature as a state body would permit it to go ahead with less embarrassment. There are now available, according to him, records of 8000 of the 30,000 recipients up to June 21 of this year. Their former investigation was based on the law department's list, which only extended to the fall of last year.

It is understood the commission intends to go ahead with no assistance from any of the city departments, such as the legal department. The statistics department, however, coldly impervious to political considerations, is to be consulted in the investigation.

It was alleged today that welfare officials had been warned in advance of investigation of 40 cases by Mr. McGrath. The sounding of the tocsin led, it is said, to a hasty investigation by the welfare officials themselves, with the result that cases they had not investigated for months allegedly were well covered at the inquiry.

The statistics department appears to be growing into something of a Boston "brain trust," for the personnel is mostly of college men and their impersonal research is said already to have resulted in certain reforms in city administration.

Mr. Robert E. Cuniff, secretary of the commission, is reported to be active director of the inquiry.

Church Conference To Aid Coöperation

Impetus will be given to religious coöperation in Connecticut when representatives of the Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant religious bodies meet at Storrs on July 27 and 28 for the Rural Church Conference which will be held as part of Farm and Home Week to be conducted July 23 to 28 at the Connecticut State College.

The conference will be broad and nonsectarian in scope and attitude, and will provide an opportunity for the representatives to share their experiences in religious and social work in Connecticut, according to the Rev. Robert P. Hueston of the Federated Church of Willington. The conference had its inception at the 1932 Farm and Home Week, and was considered so successful by both clergy and laity that it has been continued this year. A full program has been arranged, including demonstrations of significant church activities in music, drama and other social divisions.

"Obviously this section of the Connecticut Farm and Home Week program is of interest both to the laity and the professional workers in the field of religion," the Rev. Robert Hueston said. "Both are equally concerned with the larger objectives of the program," he added, "and both have something to give as well as to receive in carrying it out. The rural church in Connecticut still maintains a vital place in the life of our people. Many of its personnel are highly trained men and women who are giving their best to the rural church, not because it is a steppingstone to something higher, but because of their love for the country."

Japanese Ship Crew Not Allowed Ashore

Thirty-five Japanese men are in Boston without being able to see more than the skyline. They comprise the crew of the Japanese motorship Ryoyo Maru which arrived at the army base, South Boston, from the Orient. Owing to the lack of proper vises the State Department at Washington declined to waive vise requirements and the men have been ordered held aboard ship.

Permission for the crew's shore leave has been denied. The steamer brought a cargo of crabmeat and other Japanese and Chinese products and crossed the Pacific with calls at San Francisco and Los Angeles before passing through the Panama Canal and calling at New York.

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The Editor's Puzzle
118
Having outgrown its old and time-honored location, the many friends of Patterson's Inn will be interested in learning that the historical tavern is soon to be moved to 48 Devonshire Street, where, after July 27, it will be open to greet and serve all their patrons and customers.
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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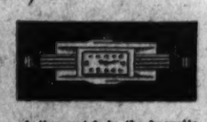
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Indian Princess Studies Race From Relics They Have Left

Gladys Tantaquidgeon, True Daughter of the Mohegans, Can Tell Tribe and Use From Few Bits of Pottery or Baskets

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Third of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Modest, unassuming and clever to her very finger tips is the Mohegan Princess, Gladys Tantaquidgeon. Whether her task is to write a learned paper on basketry or the history of the long house or whether the demands upon her skill are more prosaic, she puts her best effort into her work and gets results.

For example, once at the August wigwam, or annual outdoor fair of the Mohegans, the aprons had been sold the first day and they simply had to have more for the second and last day. Smilingly the Mohegan Princess summoned her aids and turned out 30 aprons between 10 p. m. and the early morning hours, and of those 30 aprons but one seam was stitched on the wrong side.

Her forte, though, is anthropology and she has studied and is still studying anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania and has written for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Notes on the Gay Head Indians of Massachusetts, referring specially to their culture.

Anthropology has not turned her into a drudge and a pedant for her field expeditions have kept her very much alive, with a keen sense of humor and an inbred love of the "open spaces," true heritage from Uncas and his band of Mohegans. Once in New York City when the writer spent hours with her in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Natural History Museum and the Heye Museum, trying to keep up with her agile brain as a basket revealed the life of one tribe and a piece of pottery spoke of the customs of another, Gladys Tantaquidgeon was given her choice of a theater that evening or a sail across to Staten Island to see the Statue of Liberty ablaze with lights, and when the open called to her she was just as keenly interested in the sail and the Majestic Lady as she was inside the museums reveling in the past.

Under the tutelage of Dr. Frank G. Speck, head of the department of anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania, Gladys Tantaquidgeon easily selects the wheat from the tares and her appreciation in the simple handicrafts of her race is keen, especially of the eastern tribes.

Once on an expedition with anthropologists along the banks of Indian River in southern Delaware, the writer was more interested in the idyllic scenery than the digging up of pottery, but it was a joy to watch the rapt play of features as the Princess pieced together bits of dug-up material until an entire bowl was revealed and correctly classified by her as regards approximate year and use.

Put an Indian basket before Gladys Tantaquidgeon and everything else is forgotten as she examines it for type and age. She will tell you that cranberries furnished her people with the red for dyeing the broad splints of the Mohegan type of basket, that the black came from the huckleberries, while as for the third color formerly used, indigo, no one knows just how the Indians obtained that, as during the last generation water colors have been used.

The Mohegans portrayed floral designs, especially the blue gentian which grew close by, on the broad splints of white ash, white oak and swamp maple used in the weaving of their baskets, designs which could not be used on the fine weave of baskets of other tribes.

During her visits to the Gay Head Indians of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., the Princess found some handmade mortars and stone pestles, "purely aboriginal utensils" as she states, still in daily use among the Indians there. In these small mortars parched corn is ground today as of old and this powdered delicacy is that nocake of which Roger Williams wrote: "they eate it with a little water hot or cold."

This nocake was the "staff of life" with the Indians and when on a long trek they always carried a convenient quantity of same, and today nocake satisfies the occasional demands of an Indian for pure, aboriginal food. Often has the writer eaten this nocake or yokeg as the Mohegans call it, when visiting them, as yokeg is appetizing whether eaten plain or sprinkled over ice-cream. In her Indian Notes on the Gay Head Indians the Princess gives the recipe for nocake, to call it by its Gay Head name.

"For making nocake," she writes, "Indian or native corn of the yellow variety is preferred. It must be thoroughly dried, usually from the crop of a previous year. The kernels are put into an iron basin or skillet and parched over a moderate heat. The browned kernels are poured into a mortar and pounded until completely pulverized. The result is a golden brown meal. Sometimes sugar is added, but the natural sweetness of the corn is sufficient."

Among the Gay Head Indians Gladys Tantaquidgeon came upon "evidence though feeble of ceramic survival," quoting from Indian Notes again, "in the small earthenware receptacles used for matches in some of the homes. Until about 40 years ago these Indians made fired clay vessels for home use. Now the young people take the colored clay from the cliffs to model into small bowls and jars to sell to the many tourists who come to view the cliffs, but these are not fired as that would dim the natural colors."

Until very recently the Gay Head men used the available beach grass for making cordage for boat lines and horse bridles and the women wove it into carrying baskets and mats. One old Indian woman told the Princess that when a child she was carried to school in a woven beach grass pack or back basket, as she called it.

Indians' Weather Sense

The Princess is also a keen student of the rules the Indians had for planting and reaping and has noted how weatherwise they were and are. No farm bureaus nor agricultural colleges did the Indians have in the olden days but by closely observing the rules of the animal kingdom and their relativity to the crops, they formulated rules carefully adhered to by the present-day Indians. Some of these rules Gladys Tantaquidgeon has collected and chronicled and these have been printed in the book entitled "Native Tribes and Dialects of Connecticut," by Frank G. Speck, from the forty-third annual report of the bureau of American Ethnology. Listen to the simple wisdom of a few of these Indian aphorisms:

"Six weeks from the time the locust is heard there will be a frost and if the foliage is unusually thick and crops abundant there will be a long cold winter.

"When a rooster crows during a storm he says, 'Going to clear today. Crowing before midnight, though, indicates a change in weather.

"Dandelions blooming late indicate an open winter.

"When flocks of wild geese fly north the weather changes and spring comes, when they fly south winter is approaching, if they fly low prepare for a storm, if high, pleasant weather is assured.

"Vegetables of the climbing variety are planted when the moon is waning.

"White beans are planted when the chestnut trees are in full bloom.

"When the leaves of the dogwood trees are the size of a squirrel's ear it is time to plant corn and when the corn silk is brown it is ripe."

"At this season," writes the Princess, "my people hold a festival, the 'green corn dance,' the only ceremonial in connection with the cultivation of corn which has survived among the Mohegans."

It was one year at this festival that the writer met the Princess for the first time and the morning after the two-day wigwam or outdoor fair, members of the tribe and writer gathered for a fresh-air breakfast of clam chowder, succotash and yokeg. Then a few Penobscot baskets were auctioned off by the uncle of the Princess, whose persuasive and whimsical manner would loosen money from the thriftiest.

The baskets gone, the clam chowder finished, and one more green corn festival was over. The writer returned home and Gladys Tantaquidgeon went back to the intricacies of basketry and the unearthing both literally and figuratively of material which will cast light, not only upon the Mohegans, her people, but upon any other tribe where circumstances lead her.

Her Tribe Inspired Cooper

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCESS GLADYS TANTAQUIDGEON

Woodcock Ready To End Activities In Public Service

Former Dry Enforcement Chief Announces His Early Retirement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, generally regarded as one of the best friends prohibition ever had, has announced he will shortly leave the government service after more than 10 years during which he has served progressively as United States Attorney for the Maryland district, director of prohibition and special Assistant Attorney-General.

The Administration is reluctant to lose his services. He was personally requested by President Roosevelt to remain indefinitely as head of the prohibition bureau, despite the fact that he was a Hoover appointee, and even now Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has prevailed upon him to complete the New Orleans liquor smuggling case before finally terminating his service with the Department of Justice.

Colonel Woodcock had obtained convictions in the New Orleans case while prohibition director but appeals have been entered. The Attorney General has persuaded him to follow this through before retiring to private life.

Did Much for Prohibition

The former prohibition director leaves the service with the reputation of having done more than any one other person to make prohibition enforcement a success. He took over the task at a time when wholesale corruption among enforcement agents and a too frequent use of firearms had brought the service into wide disrepute.

Under his régime, the new morale and sense of public responsibility was injected into a reorganized service. Abuses in enforcement declined rapidly, while convictions mounted at such an encouraging rate that effective enforcement seemed for the first time to be an attainable goal.

Instead of harassing the public his method was to go after the "brains" of the liquor rings, stamping out the evil at its root and destroying leadership.

Colonel Woodcock was noted for his sane and practical attitude toward prohibition. At one and the same time he retained the confidence and support of the emotional dry leaders and won the respect of the bitterest enemies prohibition had. He was known as a hard fighter who was always fair and always honest.

Completing a Book

Announcement of his retirement brought to light with it the fact that he is planning, before he returns to private law practice, to complete a book he has started covering his 10 years in the Treasury and Justice Department of the Federal Government and as an investigator for the Wickersham Commission. Prohibition is understood to be the central theme of the book, and its objective the telling of the real truth about the great experiment.

Although Colonel Woodcock, a lifelong Republican, had been asked by President Roosevelt to remain for an indefinite period at the head of the Bureau of Prohibition, he resigned March 31 last. He immediately was made a Special Assistant Attorney-General, and Mr. A. V. Dalrymple of California was made prohibition director.

Mr. Woodcock began his official life as an Assistant Attorney-General of Maryland in 1920. Two years later he was appointed United States Attorney at Baltimore, and held that post until July 1, 1930, when he was called to Washington to head the prohibition bureau. Throughout his official life, however, he has retained his partnership in the law firm of Woodcock and Webb, in Salisbury, Md., his native city.

Announces His Return To Private Law Practice

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Underwood
COL. AMOS W. W. WOODCOCK

Sebrell Elected By Shriners As Imperial Potentate

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Mr. John N. Sebrell of Norfolk, Va., yesterday became the Imperial Potentate of North America Shrinedom, succeeding Mr. Earl C. Mills of Des Moines, Iowa, as the national head of the Arabic order.

The major interest in the election of officers centered about the contest for Imperial Outer Guard, for it is this post that is left vacant by the moving up a step of all existing Imperial Council officers with the retirement of the Imperial Potentate.

Mr. Albert H. Fiebach, Past Potentate of the Al Koran Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, and general preelection favorite for Imperial Outer Guard, was the victorious candidate by an overwhelming margin. He polled 520 of the 626 votes cast. Dr. Fred Whitcomb of Omaha was second with 59 votes, and Mr. Alfred G. Arvold, Fargo, N. D., third with 45.

James C. Burger, Denver, Colo., was reëlected imperial treasurer, and James H. P. Rice, Richmond, Va., was returned to office as imperial recorder.

States Enact Pension Laws; Need Pointed Out by Slump

Survey Reports 30,270,000 Persons Paying Pensions on Jan. 1 in States and Counties

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—Despite the economic slump and widespread pressure for economy in government, 1933 has been a banner year for enactment of old age pension laws, according to a survey summarized in the Social Security, official organ of the American Association for Social Security.

During the 1933 legislative sessions, nine states added old age pension laws to their statutes, bringing the total number of pension states to 25, the report says. Arkansas also enacted an old age pension law this year, but it was later declared unconstitutional.

The extent of the interest in unemployment insurance legislation also is shown by the fact that 105 bills on the subject have been introduced in the legislatures of 29 states and in Congress, the report says. Eight state commissions—in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, California and Connecticut—have investigated the unemployment situation and declared in favor of some form of unemployment insurance, it added.

Referring to the importance of the achievement of adding nine new states to the roster of those with old age pension laws, the report says that the number of persons whose old age has been made secure will be increased 65 per cent when all the new laws are in effect.

"The number of inhabitants in the states and counties actually paying pensions on Jan. 1, 1933, was 30,270,000," it continues. "Within the next year, 19,492,000 additional persons will be protected by old age security.

"Altogether, 25 states now have pension laws on their statute books."

GOOD COOKS
do not waste ingredients

Ask any good cook why she uses Burnett's Vanilla. Ten to one she'll say something like this: "Because if I didn't, I wouldn't get the full value from the other good things I use in cooking." *And it's true.* Every time you flavor a dessert with an inferior extract you waste the full goodness of EGGS, BUTTER and other ingredients. But every time you use Burnett's you *improve* your desserts!

All good grocers sell Burnett's Pure Extracts in the new, sturdy bottle that remains where you put it and does not tip over. Get on the list of GOOD COOKS today by insisting upon Burnett's.

We've lost count of the thousands of women who have received copies of "Doubly Delicious Desserts." It's the Burnett recipe book and costs 10 cents. May we send your copy?

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, *Boston, Mass.*

CURTISS
Baby Ruth

THE BIGGEST nickel's worth of goodness you can buy is a Baby Ruth. It certainly hits the spot! Mother never minds your eating this grand candy bar because she likes Baby Ruth Bars herself and knows they're pure and wholesome. Ask her to give you a sliced Baby Ruth instead of any other dessert. When you slice one you can see just what is hidden inside the rich chocolate coating — great big toasted peanuts and the chewy kind of caramel and fudge that's creamy and delicious. Everybody loves Baby Ruth! Your favorite candy store sells them.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

Makers of Baby Ruth Buddies, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Orange Drops, Baby Ruth Lime Drops, Baby Ruth Lemon Drops, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints, and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—in penny packages.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5c packages.

Kidnapers Release Factor After 12 Days

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—John Factor, wealthy speculator and reputed friend of "Al" Capone, released by kidnapers in suburban La Grange last night, was returned to his apartment early today by his family. Factor declared that no ransom had been paid, but this was discounted from official sources.

During the 12 days of his captivity, Factor said he was constantly threatened by the 10 or 15 hoodlums. They spoke of killing him with machine guns, he said, and during the whole time kept him blindfolded with adhesive tape.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—After a day in which his family's hopes for his early return had run high, the kidnaped John J. O'Connell Jr., 24-year-old National Guard officer, was still in the hands of his captors today. Plans for his delivery upon payment by the O'Connell family's "go-betweens" of part of the $250,000 which the kidnapers originally demanded apparently had fallen through.

ALTON, Ill., July 13 (AP)—Two agents of the family of Mr. August Luer, aged kidnaped banker, yesterday took complete charge of possible negotiations with the abductors, and so secretly did they operate that no definite word could be learned of their actions.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Two men attempted to kidnap Frederic J. Persons, 16, the son of a local bank president, on July 7, police revealed today. Young Persons was leaving a motion picture show about 11:30 at night when an automobile without lights drew up to the curb in the main street of the village. Two men stepped out, seized the boy by the shoulders and attempted to force him into the car. Persons, a high school football player, wrenched loose and fled.

Woodmen Elect Bradshaw

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—All officers of the Woodmen of the World, including Mr. De E. Bradshaw of Omaha, Neb., national president, were reëlected yesterday at the organization's annual convention. Other officers are Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, treasurer; John T. Yates, Omaha, secretary, and E. B. Lewis of Kinston, N. C., chairman of auditors.

MARRIED A MONTH AND CRYING! COME, ROSALIND —TELL ME WHAT'S WRONG?
OH! I HATE WASHDAY SO!
I WORK LIKE A SLAVE SCRUBBING AND BOILING— STILL THE CLOTHES NEVER LOOK REALLY WHITE
SILLY CHILD! CHANGE TO RINSO—IT SOAKS OUT DIRT. CLOTHES COME 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER WITHOUT SCRUBBING
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
I'M SO HAPPY, JIM! I'M USING RINSO NOW— FOR THE WASH, FOR THE DISHES AND ALL CLEANING. IT SAVES SO MUCH WORK
IT SAVES YOUR HANDS, TOO, ROSALIND —THEY'RE LOVELY!
DO YOU BLAME ME FOR BEING PROUD OF MY WIFE?

NO WONDER he's proud of her! Instead of scrubbing clothes threadbare—she *soaks them 4 or 5 shades whiter* in Rinso suds. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer—*what a saving!*

The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers—the makers of 40 famous washers—recommend Rinso. Gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Fine for dishes and all cleaning—so easy on the hands. Get Rinso at your grocer's *today.*

Rinso

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

FILL UP

THEN

CHECK UP

What *we say* about the *new improved Jenney* HY-POWER doesn't prove a thing. What counts is what *you think* about it after you have tried it in your own car and matched it against any other gasoline in the same price class.

The *new improved Jenney* HY-POWER is not a new, untried gasoline but a decided improvement in what was already a splendid motor fuel. Same name! Same color! We have simply improved the anti-knock quality as well as the performance and efficiency of Jenney HY-POWER and yet left the price where it was.

We believe you will find the *new improved Jenney* HY-POWER a superior gasoline but we would rather hear what you have to say about it after you check it.

★ JENNEY AERO . . . premium quality, extra quick starting, extra power and greater economy.
★ JENNEY ETHYL . . . a combination of the new improved Jenney Hy-Power and Ethyl Fluid.
★ JENNEY AUTO-OIL . . . a highly refined and filtered paraffine oil.

Exclusive distributors for
VALVOLINE
the original Pennsylvania oil that insures double protection and service.

THE NEW IMPROVED
JENNEY HY-POWER GASOLINE
AT NO EXTRA PRICE

JENNEY CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
STATION WEEI 8 to 9

Selection of American Envoys Affects 'Good Neighbor' Policy

Call for Removal of Diplomatic Posts From Political Plum Basket Follows Roosevelt's Declaration for Good Will and Helpfulness

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—The Democratic Administration's official declaration for the policy of "good neighbor" has its reverberations in the demand that only those well qualified for diplomatic distinction in Latin America shall receive appointments, and that ambassadorial and ministerial posts shall no longer be classed as fruit for the political plum basket.

Frankly, and very much to the point, the assertion is made that the relations of the United States with the southern republics are benefited by the judgment and personal appeal of Washington's representatives rather than by decisions rendered there. And it is further pointed out that through qualified ambassadors and ministers the American Secretary of State must obtain interpretation of foreign affairs. Anyone who has traveled among the Hispanic-American nations appreciates the significance of this statement.

In the Caribbean area particularly American envoys have, during the last several years, come to possess more personal influence than would be possible in the capitals of the great European countries. One reason, of course, has been America's dominance over the republics guarding its gateway against foreign invasion.

Former Attitude Criticized

In former times Central American diplomatic posts were rewards for Americans deserving party recognition. Indeed, it was not so long ago that American citizens "caught in a jam" down in that part of the world were prone to declare that they would much prefer the assistance of the British envoy to that often begrudgingly given by an appointee of the United States Government.

Prof. Dana G. Munro of Princeton University recently set forth the interesting thesis that a new American diplomatic policy was not the thing most needed. Instead, he argued that the United States required more efficient execution of the one already in vogue. This is only another way of saying that America must have trained, or career men, in its Foreign Service. He supported this view when he went on to say: "The United States Secretary of State will be most unfortunate in his interpretation of international affairs if ambassadors and ministers fail to provide him with accurate information and sound advice."

It is generally known that new administrations in Washington have often announced the intention of changing America's Latin-American policy, and, that after a short time, administration officers have handled specific issues much in the same manner as their predecessors. There have been past commitments tied-in with problems having a long and complicated history and which have limited the Department of State's freedom of action. These are further proofs of Professor Munro's statement that efficiency in action rather than a new policy should be America's primary diplomatic objective.

Inadequacy of Staffs

Up to the last few years the United States, if charges made are correct, suffered by the failure to keep close tabs on Central American affairs. Diplomatic staffs were said to have been inadequate because the regular Foreign Service was shorthanded, or because the Department of State lacked interest for what was going on in the field. Serious mistakes were said to have been made and tactless blunders were declared to have established bad feelings in the southern republics.

Perhaps now closely allied to America's new Latin-American diplomatic approach is the gradually widening appreciation among the countries of the South that the United States does not intend to exercise permanent control in the Caribbean. America's actions in that section of the New World have long disturbed its southern neighbors, and the jingo Latin-American press has spread banner headlines across its front pages describing Washington's imperialistic ambitions.

Today there seems to have come a realization that the United States will dominate the Caribbean economically—in other words, through commercial relations—but will leave the nations with which it trades to manage their own affairs. The new Rooseveltian declaration for friendly intercourse, the statement that marines would no longer be landed on southern shores, and the more careful selection of diplomatic envoys have had their share in this better all-round feeling.

Entanglements in Intervention

Intervention, as Professor Munro says, has had its influence upon diplomatic relations and representatives, for while it has been easy for the United States to "go in" it has been less easy to "come out." Intervention has been made to protect American and foreign lives and property.

America's vested interest in the Caribbean runs into the millions of dollars. The United States has known ever since it built the Panama Canal that it must closely watch the affairs in the Caribbean area in order to forestall possible foreign invasion, commercial and physical. All this has tended to make diplomatic representation extremely difficult, and the functions of American envoys exceedingly complicated. A new type of envoy came to be needed; the same type that Americans today insist shall represent the United States throughout Latin America.

Regardless of what critics delight in charging, the United States, so far as Washington has been concerned, has used its envoys, marines and conference discussions for the eventual welfare of the Caribbean countries. No one sensibly denies that the American Government has sometimes failed to make the most of its opportunities, yet no one can sensibly deny that Washington has provided something that the Caribbean and Central American republics lacked for generations past: an opportunity to progress commercially.

Opened Way to Growth

What America's policy of peaceful intervention has meant to this part of the New World is not fully appreciated until one realizes that previous to 1907 friction and agitation, due to the open assistance certain governments gave to revolutionists in neighboring states, had blocked any possible hope for commercial growth.

America's diplomatic representatives were not to blame for these conditions. In fact, these representatives may have helped considerably in framing treaties concluded for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the imposition of the obligation upon each Central American Government to agree that territory would not be held open as a base for revolutionary activities against another nation.

True, the treaties of 1907 were modified during 1923, but only to be strengthened by the addition of a clause that forbade Central American republics recognizing one another if a government came into power through revolution. The United States did not sign all, or even one, of these pacts. However, morally it agreed to them and, by so doing, made them effective, as Central America is dependent upon American trade and loans.

Recent Appointments Approved

All this is past history, and yet—to a major degree, it has been instrumental in shaping Washington's diplomatic policy and its rearrangement of diplomatic qualifications. The task of dealing with future issues may not be less complicated; yet such problems will find more ready interpretation as the United States gets more and more efficient execution through diplomatic channels.

The care shown to date by the Roosevelt Administration in selecting personnel for major South American diplomatic posts has established a most favorable impression among Latin-American diplomats here, writes Mr. Louis Jay Heath of the United Press Service. He points out that diplomatic appointments to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Haiti have afforded the most definite clue to the Roosevelt's Latin-American policy.

Such appointments follow along Professor Munro's line of reasoning that a good interpreter, far more than something to interpret, is what the United States needs throughout the South. For he says, "The necessity for proper representation is more conspicuously evident, if not more real, in the Caribbean countries where so much depends on the character and the ability of the man on the ground."

Along with the Munro argument appears the rather unfortunate fact that increased costs for diplomatic careers have added to the difficulties of the present Democratic Administration in carrying out any planned reorganization. However, for the good of the American Government it so happens that posts in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala are filled by career men not likely to be moved.

Bringing World Cargoes to Paris

The Christian Science Monitor—Archives Photographiques

BARGES READY TO UNLOAD IN THE CENTER OF FRENCH CAPITAL
One of the Many Canals Which Form a Network of Waterways Connecting Paris to Almost All France

Paris Launches Plans to Make Port World's Best

Seeks to Surpass Harbors of London, Hamburg and Antwerp

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Paris, already the premier port of France despite its inland position, is undertaking a program of development which is expected to make it one of the greatest ports of the entire world, surpassing even London, Antwerp and Hamburg.

Figures which just have been published show that the total port traffic of Paris attained 15,447,000 tons in 1932, while Rouen registered only 11,300,000 tons, Marseilles 8,880,000 tons, and Havre but 4,900,000 tons. London's tonnage for the same year totaled approximately 21,400,000 tons.

Hidden behind a verdant screen of plane trees, and unobtrusively situated below the elevated quays, the port of Paris stretches along the Seine for several miles through the heart of the city. It also includes the banks of the several canals which knit Paris into the network of waterways that covers almost all of France. Flat-bottomed barges, propelled either by oil engines or towed three in line by sooty steam tugs, carry most of the cargoes that center in the capital.

The port improvement projects which either just have been completed, are under way or envisaged, according to a recent report submitted to the Municipal Council, would raise the handling capacity of the port of Paris to about 22,000,000 tons annually.

The developments along the River Seine which have just been completed or are approaching completion include enlarging the port of the Concorde, perfecting the ports of the Tuileries and of Auteuil, rearrangement of the port of La Rapée near the Pont Sully, transformation of the port of the Hotel de Ville and of Célestins, and many other projects.

An equally imposing list of improvements and additions to the ports along the canals could be cited, such as the widening and deepening of the Ourcq Canal, lengthening of the sluices of the St. Denis Canal, and installation of electric hauling mules all along this latter canal.

Among the numerous projects envisaged but not yet begun are, the dredging of the Seine between Paris and Rouen to a depth of 4½ meters and the construction of two new basins at the northern end of Paris, one along the Canal St. Denis and another along the Ourcq Canal. These projected undertakings would give Paris a ribbon of commercial quays 4300 meters long, a water area of 150,000 square meters, and approximately 200,000 square meters of loading platforms.

Mrs. Ickes to Hew to Republican Line Even if Chips Hit Democratic Spouse

Paddles Her Own Canoe

The Christian Science Monitor © Underwood

MRS. HAROLD L. ICKES

She Says She Will Seek Reëlection to Illinois Legislature

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Progressive Republican wife of the Democratic Secretary of the Interior, has asserted she was going to continue her own political career.

Mrs. Ickes is a State Representative from a suburban district and during the recent session of the Legislature has consistently voted as a Republican in all purely political squabbles.

At her home in Winnetka she was asked if rumors circulating at the Capitol in Springfield to the effect that she would retire from her political activities to devote all her time at the side of her husband in Washington were true. In addition to his other duties Mr. Ickes was named by President Roosevelt as emergency administrator of the federal public works program.

"Of course they aren't true," she replied with emphasis. "I have every intention of being a candidate for reëlection next year. My heart and soul are in the work at Springfield. I enjoy every moment of it, I don't want to give it up."

Mr. Ickes returned last week to Washington after a short visit at home with his wife. "But we didn't talk politics," she hastened to add.

The mother of four children and grandmother of three, Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes loves politics and has been a leader in reform movements in the State for years. She was an active collaborator with her husband when he helped to organize the Progressive wing of the Republican Party in Illinois.

Observers believe that, with her announced intention of seeking reelection, her three terms as a legislator stand fair chance of being extended to four at least.

High Interest Rates Held Harmful to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Problems in county government were discussed by county officials of South Carolina at the recent meeting of their association at the Isle of Palms, near here.

High interest rates in the North are proving the ruination of the South, Mr. Burnet R. Maybank, Mayor of Charleston, told the officials. He illustrated this remark by the claim that South Carolina could pay all of its salaries if the State's debt was refinanced at 4 per cent. Interest savings, he declared, would be sufficient to accomplish this. Mr. Cannon G. Blease, sheriff of Newberry County, was elected president of the association. He succeeds Mr. J. R. Salley, treasurer of Orangeburg County.

Copeland Urges Speed In Drive on Racketeers

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Speedier prosecution of gangsters, federal control of gun shipments in interstate commerce, an embargo on gun imports, and a revival of religious teaching in the home, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, declared here yesterday, will go far toward solution of the racketeer problem.

Senator Copeland, following conferences with Justice Department officials, returned to New York yesterday to push the senatorial investigation of racketeering.

Indignant over recent kidnapings and shootings, Senator Copeland called for a "war to the finish" against all underworld elements, with federal, state and Congressional forces coördinating.

"There must be more bravery on the part of John Citizen," he said. "He must have the courage to stand up and tell what he knows about crime. The greatest mistake he makes is to try to hide a crime."

Appealing for more religious teachings, he said, "It is time for the school, church and parents to revive instructions to the young in temperance and morals."

Receivership Rackets Inquiry Counsel Named

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 13 (AP)—Senator William G. McAdoo announced today that Mr. William H. Neblett, Los Angeles attorney, has been selected as counsel for the United States Senate special committee to investigate bankruptcy and receivership racketeering in the federal courts.

Mr. Neblett, a law partner of Senator McAdoo, will give his services without compensation, the Senator said. "Formal hearings," he continued, "will begin in Los Angeles in the early fall. Wherever racketeering exists it will be exposed. It is expected the investigation will supply the information necessary for such changes in federal law as will end forever a disgraceful condition, with racketeers preying upon business concerns that find themselves in difficulty."

Federal Bar Plans Drive Upon Rackets

(Continued from Page 1)

of industry through unlawful channels and are reflected in higher prices to the consumer, for it is the consumer who eventually foots the bill of industry.

Hopes to Make Plain

The committee hopes to make it plain that business and industry can rid themselves of racketeering atrocities if they will oppose every attempt to collect tribute from them illegally, Mr. Daru explained. Adoption of the antiracketeering clause in their codes will strengthen their hands in opposing such payments, he added.

The proposal for a national conference on racketeering was first put forward by District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards of Nassau County, in an address before the annual meeting of the Federal Bar Association, and was later called to Mr. Cummings's attention, Mr. Daru said.

"I believe that such a conference of local prosecutors and police heads would prove very advantageous in lining up a plan for concerted action," he continued. "I can very well understand, however, that Mr. Cummings might be reluctant to call such a meeting lest he should encourage a notion that the Department of Justice had taken over prosecution all over the country. If that idea gained ground, some weak and shirking prosecutors might grasp opportunities to "pass the buck" to the Attorney-General.

"If, for that reason or any other, the Attorney-General does not call a meeting, I, as chairman of the committee, shall issue invitations for such a conference to be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., in late August when a great many prosecutors will be there to attend the gathering of the American Bar Association."

British Authorities Indicate Iron Hand In Dealing With Gangs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Evidence of the iron hand with which British authorities intend to combat armed gangsters was given when two men were sentenced here recently to flogging and 10 years imprisonment for an armed bank robbery.

The two men—Joseph and Thomas Duffy, brothers who came originally from Edinburgh—had previously committed a similar offense in the United States. They were sentenced to a 20-year term in Sing Sing prison, but were subsequently pardoned and deported.

Mr. Justice Charles in pronouncing sentence declared he would show no mercy to any armed bank robber whom he was called upon to try.

Addressing the men, he said, "You have carried out a raid which, thank goodness, is practically unknown in this country."

Inspector Andrew Donohoe, giving evidence, said that after being deported from the United States, the Duffys returned to Great Britain and gave their story in a Scottish weekly paper under the tile, "Life As An American Gangster."

In the article, the inspector said, the American bank robbery was described, and the methods they then employed were identical with those used at Newcastle.

Three Men Found Guilty Of Slaying Policeemen

SALEM, Mass., July 13 (AP)—An Essex County jury today found Tony Buffa, Joseph Scrow and Edward Cullen all guilty of murder in the second degree in the slaying of Patrolman Francis V. Quinn of Lynn. The verdicts carry mandatory sentences of life imprisonment.

Officer Quinn was fatally wounded on Feb. 15 on a Lynn street corner after he had stopped Buffa, Scrow and Cullen. He was questioning them when he was fired on. They had allegedly planned a holdup.

Evidence Favoring Brewster Completed

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 13 (AP)—The evidence which former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, hopes will convince a congressional election committee to recommend that he should have the seat now held by Representative John G. Utterback, Democrat, was completed yesterday.

Mr. Brewster attempted through testimony of Mr. Clyde R. Chapman, attorney-general, to show that the Constitution, the statutes and opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court in previous contests would require the vote in certain plantations and towns in the St. John River Valley to be rejected. If enough of these were tossed aside by the committee, the Republican would have a majority.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Concert Footlights."
7:45 "Dramas from Real Life."
7:50 Guardsmen; Male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, Western Reserve University Concert; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra; Ruth Roy, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists; chorus.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Grace George; Cliff Edwards; Larry Adler; Joe Penner.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Chopin," drama.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, "A Forward Step in International Relations," Sen. James F. Pope, Idaho.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Bill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; Four Clubmen; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation"; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Charles Carillo; orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Timely Topics" talk series.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
8:45 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:45 CBS, Columbus Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WNDR, Boston (526kc-341m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edson Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Les LaMay, baritonette.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

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The Home Forum

Adventures in Words

EVERYONE has had the experience of opening a dictionary to search for a given word, and presently finding himself hundreds of pages from his destination as his eye flits like a butterfly from one alluring verbal flower to the next.

The routine accessory of office desks, schoolrooms and home libraries, a dictionary is the most kaleidoscopic book in any language. It confronts the mind with a vivid panorama of images from all parts of the world, in all ages, in folklore, in natural science and invention, in the arts, the crafts, in business, in the full scope of expression.

For example, there are plain everyday words, like the strong Anglo-Saxon noun "bread," which, in their simple vigor, are the backbone of the language. Every lisping child learns to pronounce them; every immigrant is introduced to them during his first week of English lessons. And there are the more subtle definitions, such as "undulation," which are designed to express delicate shades of meaning—mature words usually derived from the Latin or the Greek, the sophisticated instruments of civilization

Words from the legendary past mingle with those of the mechanistic present. From ancient Greece comes the legendary definition: "Cyclops, one of a fabled race of giants with one eye in the middle of the forehead. (Greek *kyklops* — *kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, an eye.)" While a few scores of pages further a product of the steel-bound vocabulary of the machine age confronts the eye, as the word "eccentric" is defined in its engineering sense: "eccentric, *noun*, a contrivance for taking an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft. (Low Latin *eccentricus*—Greek *ek*, out of, *kentron*, center.)"

Warm romance and cold logic are given equal emphasis in the dictionary's neat columns. In the middle of the thick volume is the sentimental Irish folk-word "mavourneen—a term of endearment; my dear one." Yet sometimes the book opens to a trim sketch, in unemotional black and white, illustrating the mathematical term "dodecahedron. *noun*, a solid figure, having twelve equal bases or faces. (Greek *dodeka*, twelve, *hedra*, a base, a side.)"

Some of the definitions are notable for their sheer phonetic beauty. The names of old coins stand forth from the white pages with a vivid roll of vowels. Two of the most picturesque are "doubloon"—the Spanish *doblon*—and the romantic "moidore" of Portugal. They call to mind stirring tales of the days of swashbuckling pirates, sailing the seven seas in brave galleons.

And, for that matter, the mental use of the two words "swashbuckling" and "galleons" sets the fingers turning pages first in one direction and then in another. "Swashbuckling," which means "bullying, blustering," grew out of the verb "swash"—"to lash or splash"—which came from the Swedish dialect expression *svaska*—to make a splashing noise. "Galleon" is specifically identified by Mr. Webster as a "large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern," derived from the Spanish *galeón*.

In general, a few minutes' ramble through the dictionary leaves the wanderer with a sense of the inevitability of his own ignorance, of the immense mass of knowledge on which the human brain can leave only its own tiny, individual scratch. Occasionally, however, this solemnly humble state of mind is lightened by the discovery of a long and learned name for some small and unfamiliar thing. Such is the Latin derivation "lentigo," meaning a freckle; and "sternutation, *noun*, the act of sneezing. (Latin *sternutatio—sternutare, -atum*, intensive of *sternuere, -ulum*, to sneeze.)"

Architectural terms are scattered here and there through the volume, some based upon the Corinthian and Ionic traditions of classic Greece, others born in the skyscraper age. For instance, there is the solid word "spandrel, *noun*, the irregular triangular space between the curve of the arch and the inclosing right angle." This is one of those words which disappoints the curious mind with a dubious etymology. The dictionary offers only the apologetic hope that it is "probably connected with 'span.'"

In marked contrast are the numerous botanical definitions, with their denotations of the minute and delicate construction of a flower. There is the carefully illustrated term, "spadix, *noun*, a fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a spathe:—*plural* spadices. (Greek.)"

Now and again a word appears which has been lifted bodily from another language, because there is no synonym in English which can express the identical inflection of meaning. Such an addition is the vigorous French word "élan," meaning "impetuosity, dash." Another term which should be borrowed officially from France is the idiom, "esprit de corps" which British and Americans often substitute for the less effectual "morale."

In journeying through the pages of a dictionary one is able to see how slang words, old and new, have been gradually absorbed in the language, giving it vitality and variety; how, either through phonetic appropriateness or by a droll fitting of the figure to the thought, they have at length become recognized units of the national vocabulary, with their lowly beginning overlooked or forgotten. An old word thus adopted into the English speech is "shillyshally, *adverb*, in silly hesitation.—*noun*, foolish trifling: irresolution.—*verb intransitive*, to hesitate. (Corruption, reduplication of 'shall I?')"

Of the newer vintage, humorously accurate is the accepted slang meaning of "stew, *verb intransitive*, to be in a state of worry or agitation.—*noun*, mental agitation. (Old French *estuve* (*étuve*) a stove—Old High German *stupa* (German *stube*) a heated room.)"

The quaint traditions which have been built up in the sectional history of the United States appear now and then in the cosmopolitan pages. From the old South comes the whimsical word "picayune, *noun*, a small coin worth 6½ cents, current in Louisiana, etc., before 1857: anything insignificant.—*adjective*, petty. (Caribbean.)" And a few lines lower appears the long, thin, charming word "pickaninny, *noun*, an African or Negro child. (Perhaps from Spanish *pequeño niño*—little child.)"

The pioneer days on the great plains have given to the language such a bravery and debonair expression as "maverick, *noun*, an animal found straying without an owner's brand, especially a strayed calf: anything dishonestly obtained. (From Samuel Maverick, a Texas cattle owner who did not brand his cattle, but claimed all unbranded stock as *Maverick's*.)"

On every page, almost audible in its vivid sense impression, is at least one word which has sprung from a phonetic imitation of the idea which it is meant to convey. For the most part, these are terms denoting an act accompanied by sound. Such words are tinkle, roar, snivel, warble, ring, splash, yawn, flutter, titter, shiver, croon, dilly-daily, flip, galosh, grit, jiffy, jerk, lilt, murmur, singsong, tap, wee, wriggle and countless others.

It is a paradox of etymology, however, that images of the same meaning call forth a different sound connotation in various languages. For example, while the Anglo-Saxon "bread" and the Teutonic "brod" are not far apart in aural identification the French word for bread is the totally dissimilar "pain." And while a planet shining in the night sky has been given by English-speaking peoples the short, broad broad name of "star," the Chinese have called it by the twinkling word, "hsing-hsing."

Such is the fascination of a dictionary—with all the contrasts and likenesses, the old and new tradition, the maze of thought currents, the lights and shadows of several languages welded into an inexhaustible adventure in words.

M. M. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

To a Diver

Somewhere in the long shadows
And short nights
Beauty has stolen rhythm
For that flowing line
From shoulder to that high arched foot,
That bears the whole weight
Sweetly so—
Above the dark, continual flow
Of waters waiting—
And the slow, perfect curving—
Through the air
Weaves you for a moment there—
So that earth and heaven share alike
The swift, ephemeral magic
Of your flight!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Humor As Scott Found It

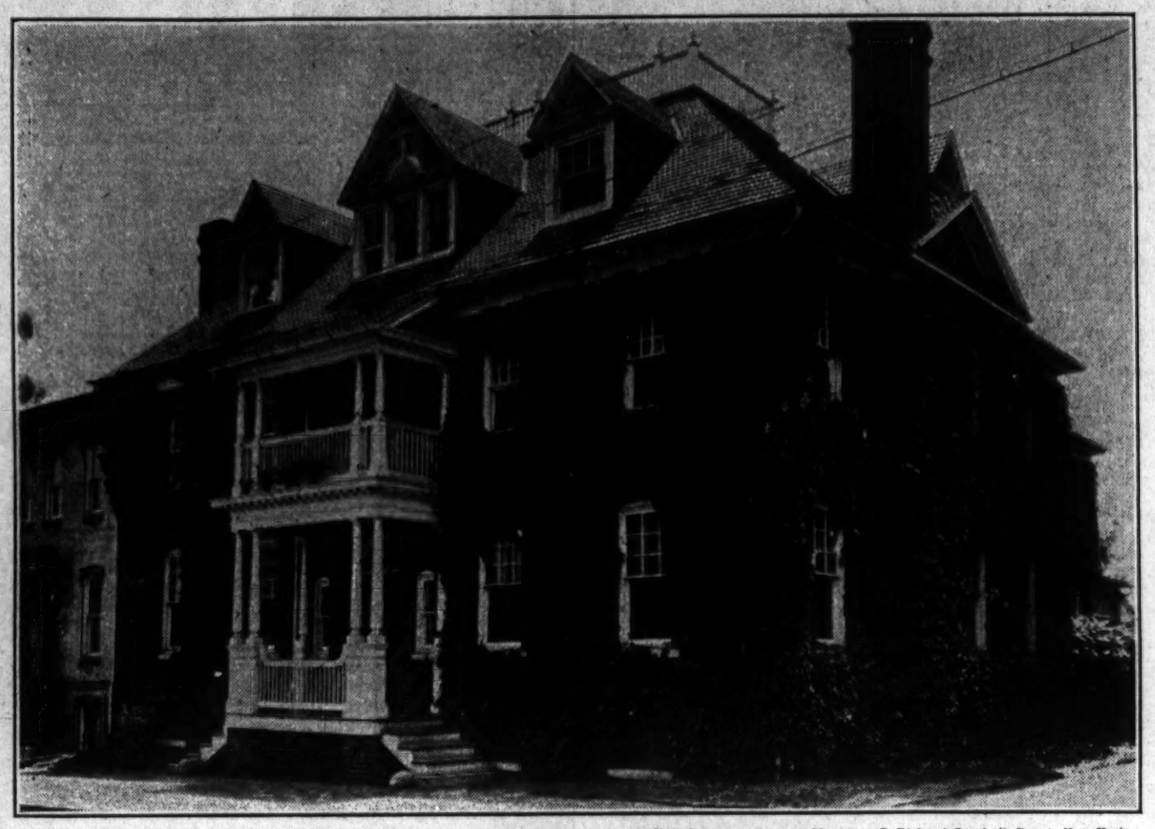
Story-telling, which was Scott's métier from boyhood, was only in part a gift of nature. He too had his toils and vigils, perhaps even his distresses, but it was not over paper and pen that they were suffered or kept. What he as a Borderer did not scruple to "lift" he never failed as an artist to improve. His friend, William Erskine, as we know from Lockhart, once taxed him on the floor of Parliament House with not merely stealing his story, but disguising it. "Why," replied he, skilfully avoiding the main charge, "this is always the way with the baronet; he is continually saying that I change his stories, whereas in fact I only put a cocked hat on their heads and a stick into their hands—to make them fit for going into company."

Scott's humor is never mere verbal trick, never the result of play upon words. It seldom mocks except perhaps in descriptions of Covenanters. It is genial and buoyant—qualities in which his own temperament was rich. In his crowded gallery humorous characters are included—and how numerous they are!—because humor was part and parcel of themselves, not because they were convenient runnels for a whimsy of the author's. And except perhaps in Caleb Balderstone—in which regard, as he admitted to Lockhart, he had "sprinkled the parsley too freely on the chicken," they are seldom caricatures or the personification of a single trait, good or bad. The humor which Scott finds in his native land is the humor of a serious people, not given to gaiety but intelligent, observant, independent and wholly unservile. . . .

In his Journal under date 27th December, 1825, Sir Walter made an entry which goes far to explain the mine from which his comic characters were hewn.

"Few men leading a quiet life," he writes, "and without any strong or highly varied change of circumstances, have seen more variety of society than I—few have enjoyed it more or been bored, as it is called, less by the company of tiresome people. I have rarely, if ever, found anyone out of whom I could not extract amusement or edification; and were I obliged to account for hints afforded on such occasions, I should make an ample deduction from my inventive powers. . . ."

With more formal touch he had elaborated the point in *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822) three years earlier: "For ourselves, we can assure the reader—and perhaps if we have ever been able to afford him amusement, it is owing in a great degree to this cause—that we never found ourselves in company with the stupidest of all possible companions in a post-chaise, or with the most arrant cumber-corner that ever occupied a place in the mail-coach, without finding that in the course of our conversation with him, we had some ideas suggested to us, either grave or gay, or some information communicated in the course of our journey which we should have regretted not to have learned, and which we should be sorry to have immediately forgotten." —A. H. CHARTERIS, in "When the Scot Smiles." (London: Alexander Maclehose & Co.)



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The "Peggy Stewart" House, at Annapolis, Maryland

UNQUESTIONABLY the quiet little city of Annapolis, situated on the banks of the Severn River where it flows into Chesapeake Bay, made and lived its own share of American history. Best known today as the seat of the United States Naval Academy, it possesses far older and more interesting claims to fame. The Naval Academy was stationed there in 1845, but the first chapter in the story of Annapolis opened in 1649. In that year came a band of Puritans, who had been persecuted in Virginia, and started a settlement at the mouth of the Severn. They named it Providence, though at times it appears to have been spoken of merely as "on Severne." During the period of Cromwell's government in England, the Puritans, aided by a group of Quakers who had joined them, gained control of what had been the Royal Province of Maryland. With the restoration of the monarchy, the Royal Governor was returned to power. But a Protestant party began to grow up in opposition to the Catholics under Lord Baltimore, who ruled the province from their capital, Saint Mary's on the Potomac. In 1694, the Protestants, with their new allies, the Puritans, were sufficiently strong to vote the capital away from the Potomac town to their own settlement. Providence then became Anne Arundel Towne, which was soon shortened to Annapolis.

The little capital grew and prospered, and developed a social life of variety and brilliance. It became the very antithesis of the ideals of its Puritan founders. Annapolis was one of the gayest, the most worldly and urbane of all the cities in the colonies. It had wealth and pomp and ceremony, presided over by the Royal Governor and the Crown and provincial officials. Its balls, races, banquets and gentlemen's clubs were famed, and it had a theater as early as Williamsburg, Philadelphia and New York. Before the close of the eighteenth century, John Bernard, an English-Irish comedian, who played there, declared "it might well be termed the Bath of America."

The citizens of Maryland's capital were fully as active politically as they were socially. At the close of the Revolutionary War, the city came forward as one of the candidates for the capital of the new republic. Congress, being without a permanent place of residence, accepted the hospitality of Annapolis, and for one year met in the State House. That building (the same one that crowns the hilltop there today) was hence the scene of General Washington's resigning of his military commission and command of the army. Again on January 14, 1784, the Congress assembled there and ratified the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Two memorable events in United States history were thus enacted in Annapolis, and the great men of the day were familiars in her streets.

Those short, narrow streets were lined with substantial brick houses, so many that it is no wonder Annapolis could offer as one of its advantages as the capital city of the country "thirteen dwelling houses . . . for the residence of the delegates of each of the thirteen Confederate States." The majority of them remain today, surrounded by modern buildings, which serve only to enhance their charm and distinction. Many are set close to the sidewalk, but a few of the more pretentious are withdrawn among green lawns and trees. Although they are square and solid, built to stand for many generations, their dignity is extraordinarily graceful. Exquisite detail of fanlights, trimmings, and carved decorations is almost universal, eloquent reminder of the taste of the builders. In even such an abundance of architectural beauty, there is a group of houses which stands out as conspicuously fine. One of them is the Stewart mansion. It has stood foursquare to the world for one hundred and seventy years, and is still called the "Peggy Stewart House," not for Anthony Stewart's wife, but for his brig which brought a few chests of tea into Annapolis harbor in 1774. The excited populace lined the shores to watch the owner set fire to the brig, destroying the cargo and the vessel in the name of liberty. Annapolis yields nothing to Boston in the little matter of a patriotic "tea party!

C. R. W.

The Loch in the Woods

There is a little loch of mine,
But its name I know not
And its place I know not.
One April evening you brought me,
Tired after many miles of traveling
"There is a little loch here,"
You said, and we went through the trees
To where it was lying.
Beauty was on its waters
As the sun lay level on them;
And there was a low sound on them
As they moved against the rushes.

Where we stood there were no rushes;
It was a place for a curragh,
But there was no curragh there.
The grass was a gentle green in the sunset,
"There was an Abbey here once,' you said;
And we looked at the green-wrapped stones of the fallen walls.
Did they come out, those old monks, in the sunset,
Tired with illuminating letters;
Tired with painting the Holy Scriptures,
And stand by the loch as we stood?
"There was a curragh then, no doubt?"
"Yes, there was good fishing in the loch;
Fishing and Abbeys go together;
Come, let us go home."

There is a little loch of mine,
But its name I know not
And its place I know not.
Come, let us go home.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

"Frihetsloven"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FOR ikke lenge siden hadde nedskriveren herav en samtale med en restaurantvert som var alvorlig bekymret med hensyn til sin plikt overfor den attende grunnlovsendring eller forbudsloven. Han visste ikke om han skulde ta bestemt standpunkt for avhold, eller om det kanske kunde være klokt å gi litt efter og derigjennem la kundene få erfare at deres trang til disse drikkevarer som nu var i handelen igjen, slett ikke var så stor som de trodde den var. Han sa: "Det ser ut for mig som om den eneste grunn til at folk motsetter sig forbudsloven, er at de er bange for at noget kan bli tatt fra dem, eller at de skal gå glipp av noget godt." Dette resonnement stemte overens med hvad en annen hadde sagt under en samtale tidligere på dagen: "Hvis vi hadde kalt den attende grunnlovsendring 'Frihetsloven', hadde vi kanskje hurtigere vunnet terreng." Om vi burde ha gjort dette eller ikke, er det selvsagt umulig å avgjøre, men den som studerer Christian Science, lærer snart av erfaring at det dødelige sinn gjør motstand mot alt godt, hvad navn det enn måtte bære, for dette er det ondes natur.

Disse nær beslektede bemerkninger bragte den Christian Scientist som hørte dem, til å søke å tilegne sig en litt klarere forståelse av hvad forbud og frihet virkelig er. Ved å tenke over første kapitel i Første Mosebok fant hun at det gode aldri kunde forbydes; for vi leser: "Og Gud så på alt det han hadde gjort, og se, det var såre godt"; og Gud skapte mennesket i Sitt billede og efter Sin lignelse, som arving til alt godt. Dette er visselig avgjørende vidnesbyrd om at intet godt er forbudt Guds menneske. Det eneste som kan forbydes, er det onde. Erkjennelsen av dette gjorde det med ett klart for henne at vi ikke kan bruke endog litt ondt uten straff. Hvis noget er ondt, er det ikke godt og må forbydes helt og holdent. Frihet kommer derfor til oss gjennem at vi nekter å la det onde få sin vilje til å gjennemføre et forsett som går ut på å ødelegge.

Det dødelige sinn innesluttet i sig all tro på det onde, som motsetning til det guddommelige Sinn eller det gode. Christian Science bringer dødelige kunnskapen om det rene Sinn, hvis sanne billede og lignelse mennesket er; og gjennem renhetens virksomhet blir det ondes bedrag tilintetgjort, på samme måte som lysets komme forjager mørke. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 260) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Sinn, som er gjennemtrengt av denne helbredelsens Videnskap, er sig selv en lov og trenger hverken tillatelse eller forbud; men det lovlose sinn med dets usynlige beveggrunner og hemmelige mentale metoder ved hjelp av hvilke det kan skade menneskeslekten, er den høieste fortynnelse av det onde." A tillate det onde å gi sig selv ut for å være godt, vilde derfor bety å holde et menneske trælbundet med det ondes lenker og samtidig overbevise ham om at han står under innflydelse av det gode. Med andre ord, samtidig som det onde hjelper et menneske til å trælbinde og tilintetgjøre sig selv, vilde det søke å overbevise ham om at han ved å betjene sig av det, vilde finne veien til frihet. Dette er det ondes fremgangsmåte: å forklæ sig så at det ikke blir gjenkjent; å se ut til å være hvad det ikke er. Frihet derimot består i å uttrykke den åndelige eiskelighet som med guddommelig rett hører mennesket til. Frihet løfter tanken op over et materielt levesetts smålighet og ubetydelighet og bygger op i bevisstheten den rette følelse av menneskets uavhengighet som Guds sønn. Den sanne frihet har intet element av selviskhet, egenkjærlighet, menneskelig vilje, misunnelse, skinnsyke, hat eller begrensning. Et menneske som erkjenner at dette er så, blir aldri mentalt eller fysisk sløvet, og dets tanke holder fast ved det høiere syn og den videre horisont isom menneskelig fremgang fører med sig, og forebygger derved mental trældom.

Frihet er en i vesentlig grad mental egenskap som gir sig uttrykk utad efter hvert som vi begynner å forstå at det mentale styrer det fysiske. Det finnes sannsynligvis intet menneskelig vesen som ikke en eller annen gang har lengtet efter frihet. I almindelighet består denne lengsel i et ønske om å være fri for en eller annen spesiell ting, å komme bort fra et spesielt sted eller forhold, kan hende fra en eller annen vane eller utilfredsstillende virksomhet. For den dødelige opfatning synes et menneskes frihet å være avhengig av om det kan bli løst fra den materielle situasjon som binder det. Christian Science viser at frihet først må være til stede i tanken. Når den feilaktige forestilling er blitt fjernet gjennem forståelsen av Guds allhet, finner ens følelse av frihet snart uttrykk. Frigjørelsen av slavene i de Forenede Stater begynte med erkjennelsen av at ett menneskelig vesen ikke med rette kunde holde et annet som slave. Da denne erkjennelse fikk tilstrekkelig fotfeste blandt tenkende mennesker, begynte friheten å vise sig, om enn vanskelige menneskelige skritt fremdeles måtte tas før det ønskede mål var nådd. I dette tilfelle fant således slaven sine lenker løst gjennem den ophøiede erkjennelse av at "Gud har skapt alle Sine skapninger frie". Da den studerende blev klar over dette, så hun at avskaffelsen av det onde var uttrykk for det godes frihet.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 120) blir den praktiske kristendoms virke fremhevet i disse ord: "Kjære elever, trofaste arbeidere er I som har strevet uforfærdet og erhvervet eder stor lønn i vår Herres vingård; men en mektig seier står ennu tilbake å vinne, en stor frihet for menneskeslekten; og den kristnes seier vinnes under våben,—med rustningen på, ikke lagt til side."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Sciences litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The Freedom Amendment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY the writer listened to the remarks of a man—the owner of a café—who was earnestly concerned about his duty toward the Eighteenth or Prohibition Amendment. He was uncertain whether he should take his stand definitely for temperance, or whether it might not be wise to yield a trifle and thereby prove to customers that they did not want the new-old beverages nearly so much as they thought they did. He said, "It seems to me that the only reason people oppose the Prohibition Amendment is because they fear that something may be taken from them, or that they may miss some good." This line of reasoning corresponded with another conversation, earlier in the day, when another person remarked, "Perhaps had we called the Eighteenth Amendment 'The Freedom Amendment' we might have gained ground more rapidly." Whether we should or not is of course an open question, but the student of Christian Science soon learns from experience that mortal mind claims to set up a resistance to all good, of whatever name, for that is the nature of evil.

These closely related remarks made one such student endeavor to understand a little more clearly what prohibition and freedom really are. Pondering the first chapter of Genesis, she found that good could never be prohibited; for we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good;" and God made man in His image and likeness, the inheritor of all good. Surely this shows conclusively that there is no prohibition of good to God's man. The only thing that can be prohibited is evil; and at once came the realization that one cannot use even a little evil with impunity. If a thing is bad, it is not good and must be altogether barred. Freedom, therefore, comes in refusing to allow evil to have its own way in order that it may accomplish a destructive purpose.

Mortal mind includes all belief in evil, as opposed to the divine Mind, or good. Christian Science brings to mortals the knowledge of pure Mind, of which man is the true image and likeness; and through the activity of purity the illusion of evil is destroyed, just as the appearing of light dispels darkness. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 260) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Mind, imbued with this Science of healing, is a law unto itself, needing neither license nor prohibition; but lawless mind, with unseen motives, and silent mental methods whereby it may injure the race, is the highest attenuation of evil." To allow evil, therefore, to proclaim itself as good, would be to keep one in the slavery of evil's fetters, meanwhile persuading him that he is under the influence of good. In other words, evil, while helping one to enslave and destroy himself, would persuade him that in the use of it lay his way to freedom. This is the method of evil: to disguise itself so that it is not recognized; to appear to be what it is not. Freedom, on the other hand, is the expressing of the spiritual loveliness which is man's by divine right. Freedom lifts thought above the smallness, the pettiness, of material living and builds up in consciousness the right sense of one's independence as a son of God. True freedom has no element of selfishness, self-love, human will, envy, jealousy, hatred, or limitation. One realizing this fact is never mentally or physically stultified, and his thought dwells on the larger vision and broader horizon of human progress, thus preventing his mental bondage.

Freedom is an essentially mental quality which expresses itself outwardly as one begins to know that the mental governs the physical. Probably there is no human being who has not at some time or other longed for freedom. Generally, this longing is a desire for freedom from some particular thing, place, or association; possibly from some habit or unwanted activity. To mortal sense, the individual's freedom appears to depend upon his being separated from the binding material situation. Christian Science shows that freedom must first be entertained in thought. With the illusion disposed of through understanding God's allness, one's sense of freedom soon finds expression. The freeing of the slaves in the United States began with the realization that one human being could not rightly hold another as a slave. When this realization gained sufficient ground among thinking people, freedom began to appear, even though trying human footsteps had to be taken in accomplishing the desired end. Thus, in this instance the slave found his fetters loosed through the uplifted recognition of the fact that "God made all His creatures free." Realizing this, the student saw that the abolition of evil expressed the freedom of good.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 120) the work of practical Christianity is pointed out in these words: "Beloved students, loyal laborers are ye that have wrought valiantly, and achieved great guerdons in the vineyard of our Lord; but a mighty victory is yet to be won, a great freedom for the race; and Christian success is under arms,—with armor on, not laid down."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

The African Veld—A Historic Panorama

All Africa is veld except the cities with their tall buildings and enclosed gardens. The Boer distinguishes high veld and low veld, mountain veld, bush veld and grass veld. The desert veld—that arid country where the Ghana, the Rhenoster and stunted Karoo bush grow—is the Karoo; but it is all veld. Watered and smiling, or dry and dead, it is the veld upon which our African sun shines by day, and stars of the southern sky cast their beams at night. . . .

The apparent stillness is one of its delusions. In reality, it is full of movement—the slow creep of the tortoise, the leisurely swaying progress of snakes, and the meanderings of antelopes, who are not seen until they are startled into a sudden leaping movement of incredible swiftness and grace which carries them in a flash to safety. . . .

The pioneers, with vast areas open to them, trekked from place to place according to the sun. In the summer, they sought the coolness of the high veld—in winter, they congregated along the rivers of the bush veld. And wherever they went, they whiled away their time in hunting, or picnicing in little tents, while their cattle and sheep fattened on the luxuriant pasturage of the subtropics.

The veld was passing through the last phase of its freedom. Fences had not yet constrained it, and cattle and sheep followed green markings of the buffalo grass on the hillsides The emigrant farmers flung great limbs of forest trees on the embers of their fires at night, and by the light of the leaping flames they . . . recited old deeds and sang psalms. . . .

But the veld itself is not the least of the treasures of Africa. The wonderful climate calls its invitation loudly and insistently. In the days of Victorian locomotion, the playgrounds even of the rich were limited to Europe—but as ships increase in speed and the motorcar and airplane enlarge their range, men demand more space and travel further in search of variety. Africa has space and sunshine, with all the variety that the curious may seek.

The motor roads of Europe are choked—but the roads of Africa are in the making. The world will course through the African veld, and in the sunshine and warmth, forget the coldness of northern winters.—WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, in "African Treasures." (London: John Long, Ltd.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Continues Its Advance Today On Broader Front

Commodity Issues Most Active—Sugars, Metals Are Prominent

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Stocks advanced buoyantly on a wide front today for gains of 1 to more than 5 points in the late dealings. Early enthusiasm was inspired by wide gains in "wet" issues and various specialties.

Utilities came into prominence shortly after midday and in late trading the rails were given a substantial run. Various industrials were strong. American Commercial Alcohol soared more than 12 points.

Issues up around 3 to 5 included American Can, American Telephone, Goodyear, Consolidated Gas, Delaware & Hudson, Commercial Solvents, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Western Union, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 7,500,000 shares.

Commodities generally relaxed their enthusiastic advance, although most of them were fairly firm. The dollar dropped a couple of cents to the British pound, but steadied in terms of gold curencies. Silver futures edged up to new highs for the year. Bonds improved.

Bonds Are Strong

Broadened activities for the rise in stocks had the usual effect on the bond market, and prices of secondary issues, along with some of the high grade classifications, resumed their climb toward higher levels today.

Trading interest in the semi-speculative rails was stimulated by theories that the recent reaction had provided more attractive buying levels. There were gains of as much as 2 points in some loans of Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, St. Louis-San Francisco, Santa Fe, and New York Central.

Utility loans also appeared freshened for a further canter on the upside. Western Union 5s rose 2 points, and Postal Telegraph 5s and International Telephone debentures a point or more.

Demand for industrial varieties was selective, but gains of a point or so were fairly numerous, affecting Chile Copper 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s, Goodyear Tires 5s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s.

Washington forecasts that the Administration's plans for trade parleys with South American countries brought active buying in the Latin-American group, resulting in advances running to 3 points or so in some of the Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Colombia loans. French and most other Europeans were firm.

Interests of Rock Island Bondholders To Be Safeguarded

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—Five independent protective committees have been formed to safeguard the interests of holders of more than $270,000,000 face amount of bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and owned and leased lines outstanding in the hands of the public. This action follows a petition filed on June 7, last, by the Rock Island under the amended Bankruptcy Act, stating its inability to meet maturing debts and its desire to effect a plan of reorganization, according to an announcement made public here.

A joint announcement issued by the committees yesterday calls attention to the need for cooperation on the part of all bondholders.

"The chairman of the railway company, which is now in bankruptcy under the amended act," the joint statement says, "has announced the appointment of readjustment managers to prepare a plan of reorganization. Any such plan prepared under the auspices of the railway company and by its nominees, will represent merely the debtor's view of the treatment to be accorded to its bondholders and other creditors.

"Nothing in the new procedure relieves bondholders from the need of studying their situation, formulating or adopting a plan and presenting their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court. Nothing in the new procedure can assure an equitable readjustment between the debtor and its creditors unless the creditors are organized, represented and heard.

"Immediate coöperative action by the bondholders is therefore necessary and must be supported by a sufficient percentage of bonds to take action under the trust indentures and under the new law. Such cooperative action can be taken through the committees named below. The organization of these committees was undertaken some time ago by the institutions represented thereon and other holders of large amounts of the bonds with the belief that concerted action was absolutely essential for the protection of the interests of all bondholders."

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: A more cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange today owing to better New York advices and renewed support. Transatlantic issues and oil shares were actively firm while industrials and foreign stocks also exhibited a good tone. However, gilt-edged securities and kaffirs were inclined to ease. The market closed steady.

Paris: The decline in the dollar together with yesterday's rally in Wall Street lent firmness to prices on the Bourse. Rentes, however, were a weak exception. The closing was firm.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stock Prices at 2:55 P. M.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 13	Last July 12
13¾	3		Adams Express	8000	13¾	12½	13	13¾
21½	8	2	Adams Mills	3600	21½	20½	21½	20¾
12½	3½		Addressograph	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
9¾	1½		Advance Rumely	1600	3½	3½	3½	3½
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	9¾	8½	8½	9½
89¼	80	3	Air Reduction	9500	103¼	98	100¼	99¼
4	½		Airway Elec App	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
24½	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9700	23¾	22¾	22¾	23½
8¼	¾		Alleghany Corp	195600	8	6½	7¼	7
21½	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	21	18½	21	18½
20	1½		Allegheny pf xw	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
136	70¾	6	Allied Chem	9300	129½	127	127	128
121½	118	7	Allied Chem pf	800	131¾	130¾	131¾	130¾
26½	6		Allis Chalmers	4400	28	24¾	24¾	24¾
32½	8¾		Alpha Port Cem	800	22½	22½	22½	22
8¾	¾		Amal Leather	5300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
34	5		Amal Leather pf	800	38	34	36	34
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	2100	40¾	39¼	39¼	40¾
28½	7¾		Am Ag2Ch Del	7700	27¾	26¾	27	28½
28¾	8		Am Bank Note	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½
6¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	7700	8¾	7	8	8¼
42¾	24		Am Beet Sug pf	400	41¾	38	41¾	39
43½	9½	.60	Am Brake &Fdy	700	38½	37½	38	38
99¾	49½	4	Am Can	13300	97¾	93¾	94¼	93¾
133¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	124	126	126	126½
38½	8¼		Am Car & Fdry	3800	24½	23½	23	23½
89¾	18		Am Car & F pf	100	84	84	84	83¾
8½	3	37	Am Chicle	1300	61	50½	50½	50½
66½	12		Am Com Alcohol	69000	78½	68½	71	68½
19¾	3¼		Am Encaustic T	600	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
44¾	7		Am & For Pow	19900	10¾	9¾	10	9¾
38½	8		Am & For Pow pf	700	26¾	26¾	26¾	28
27½	4¾		Am & For Pow 5	800	31¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
18¼	4¾		Am & For Pow 3pf	300	25	25	25	25
16	4	1	Am Hawaiian	8500	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
84½	13¾		Am Hide & L	800	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	2100	57¼	56	56	56¾
87½	25	6	Am Ice	2300	17	14	14	14¾
18½	4½		Am Ice pf	8200	51½	49	49	49½
8	½		Am International		5¼	5	5	5¼
24½	3½		Am Locomotive	2700	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
22½	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
72	60		Am Metal	19800	23¼	22¾	23	23¼
18½	6		Am Metal 6% pf	200	88½	88½	88½	88½
46¾	9½	1½	Am Power & Li	50000	19¾	17½	18¾	17½
34¾	3¼	1¾	Am P&L 6% pf	900	48	46	46	46
19	4¾		Am P&L 5% pf	800	38½	38½	38½	39
110	81½	7	Am Radiator	16000	18¾	17¾	18	18¼
31¾	5¼		Am Radiator pf	10	111	111	111	111
47	30½	3	Am Rolling Mill	24600	39½	38¼	38¼	39¼
8¼	3		Am Safety Razor	4900	47½	46	46	47
4½			Am Seating	800	7	6	6	6½
36¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	3000	2½	2½	2½	2½
39	10¾		Am Shipbuilding	40	30	29	29	30
27	4¾		Am Smelt & Ref	11100	39½	38¼	38¾	39
47¾	30	2½	Am Steel Fdries	8200	32	30	30	32¼
70	21½	2	Am Stores	1400	37	34	34	34
134¾	86½	9	Am Sugar Ref	8700	73¾	70	70	73¾
25	4¾		Am Tel & Tel	35100	134¼	130¾	133¼	129¾
41¾	10¾	1	Am Type Fndrs	200	22	19	22	20
28¾	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	8600	43	40¾	40¾	38¾
37	9¾		Am WW&E et	11300	35¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
61½	27¾		Am Woolen	4500	15¾	13¾	13¾	15¾
14	¾		Am Woolen pf	1400	59¾	58	58	58
10¾	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf		14½	14¾	14¾	14¾
21¾	5		Am Zinc Lead & S	2900	10½	10	10	10
13½	4¼		Anaconda Cop	83100	31	29¾	29¾	30
36¾	10	.60	Anaconda Wire	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
29	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	30000	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
87¾	41	1	Archer Daniels	1800	28	27¾	27¾	28¾
7¾	1½		Armour Del pf	700	88	88	88	88
4½	¾		Armour Ill A	11000	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
78	7		Armour Ill B	8200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
6	1½		Armour Ill pf	5900	81	72½	80½	72½
9½	2		Arnold Constable	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
5¼	¾		Artloom Corp	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15½	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	1100	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
56	1	8	Asso Dry Goods	3000	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
90½	34½		Asso Dry G 1pf	300	55	54¾	54¾	55
79¾	30	3	Atchison Top	8200	78½	75¾	75¾	75
57¾	16½		Atchison pf	800	72½	72¼	72¼	73
24	4½		Atl Coast Line	500	57	55	55	55
30	4½		Atl Gulf & W I	400	25	25	25	25
31½	15¾	1	Atl Gulf&WI pf	800	38½	34¾	38	34½
39½	9		Atl Refining	12900	31½	30¾	30¾	31¾
8¾	1½		Atlas Powder	700	35	35	35	35½
79	67½	2	Auburn Auto	79900	83	77½	77½	78½
8	¾		Austin Nichols	900	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14¼	5½		Aviation Corp Del	66100	16	14½	15	14½

			—B—					
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	16000	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
45	6½		Baldwin Loco pf	400	42	40	40	39
53½	8¼		Balt & Ohio	18000	36¾	34	34	36
39¼	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	1000	36	35	35	36
90	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	2000	95¼	93	95¼	95
39½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	39	39	39	39
84½	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	3500	51½	50¾	50¾	50
28⅝	18	1.80†	Borden	4900	36¼	34	34½	36
21⅝	6¼		Borg Warner	5000	30¾	29½	29½	30
30	6		Boston & Maine	700	24½	23½	24	23¾
4½	¾		Bostn Mills A pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¾	2¾		Briggs Mfg	5400	13	12¾	12¾	13¾
17	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	600	13½	13½	13½	13¾
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	14800	40½	39½	39¾	40½
88½	63½		Brooklyn Un Gas	1000	85¾	85	85	84
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	1300	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
4¼	½		Bruns Terminal	8700	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	21100	11½	11	11¼	11
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E ev pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
38	3		Budd Mfg	104	8¾	8½	8½	8½
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	180	31	30¾	30¾	31¼
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	7200	5	4¾	5	5
20½	6¾	.40	Bullard	300	11¾	11	11¼	10¾
1	⅛		Burroughs Add	3100	20½	18¾	20¾	19¼
9½	1		Bush Terminal	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4¾	⅛		Bush Term deb	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
27	1		Butler Cop & Zinc	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7½	1½		Butte & Superior	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24	8½		Butterick	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
76⅞	30¼	2	Byers	4200	38¾	32½	36	31¾
			Byers pf	10	77	77	77	

			—C—					
31½	7¾		Calif Packing	1200	31¾	29½	30	28¾
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	3300	2	1¾	2	2
11¾	2		CampbellW&C	400	11½	10¾	10¾	11
27¾	7½	1	Calumet & Recla	4800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
26½	7½		Canada Dry	10500	28½	27	27	26¾
32	14	1	Canadian Pacific	15000	20½	19½	20½	19
12	4½		Cannon Mills	300	34½	32½	32½	31
34½	25½	3	Capital Admin	700	13½	11¾	12½	11½
100¾	30½		Capital Admin pf	2100	38	34½	35	34¾
83	41	4	Case Thresh	20800	100½	96½	96¾	97¼
29¾	8½		Case Thresh pf	210	81	81	81	81½
4¾	¾		Caterpillar Trac	7500	39	36¾	37	37¾
58⅞	4¼		Celotex vtc	1200	4	3¾	4	3¾
12¾	1½		Celanese Corp	58900	58¾	53¼	52¼	54¾
31½	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	10	12¼	12¼	13¼	12¼
102¾	38		Central Aguirre	8700	35½	32	33	31¾
9¾	2		Central RR of NJ	200	117¾	118	117¾	
32½	5½		Century Ribbon	200	7¾		11¾	7¾
7¾	7		Cerro de Pasco	23000	38	33¼	34	33½
20⅞	7½		Certain-Teed	1900	6½	6¼	6¾	6¾
52½	14½	2	Checker Cab Mfg	100	17	17	17	17
48	24¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	3400	50¾	48	48½	47½
8	½		Ches & Ohio	30800	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
7¾	1¾		Chi & E Ill	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14¾	3½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¾
7½	1		Chi & Gt West	1500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
16	1¼		Chi & G W pf	1800	14½	13½	13½	13¾
34¾	2		Chi Mil & St P	2400	7½	7	7¼	6¾
11½	2¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	10500	13¾	11¾	12¼	11¾
25¼	5½		Chi & N'western	9600	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
10½	2		Chi & N'west pf	800	33½	31½	31½	30½
7¾	2		Chi Pneu Tool	2300	18¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
15	2¾		Chi Pneu T pf	200	21¾	21¼	21¼	20¼
8	1¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	3100	9	8½	8½	8½
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	1200	12½	12	12¾	13
29½	5	1	Chi RI&P 7%	1600	16	14¼	15¾	15
10½	2		Chi Yllow Cab	200	15	14	14	15
38¾	7¾		Chickasha Cot O	2300	38½	37½	37½	38½
8	1¾	2	Childs Company	300	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
25	7½		Chrysler	2600	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
70	47	6½	City Ice & Fuel	1700	34	33½	33	33¾
3⅝	1		City Ice & F pf	100	69	69	69	69
8½	1½		City Stores A	3500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	½		City Stores vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
29¾	16	1	Cluett Peabody	1300	2	2	2	2
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	1700	26	25½	26	26
19¼	3		Collins & Aikman	1600	19½	19¼	19¾	19½
12	5¼		Colonial Bea Oil	400	9	9	9	9
17⅜	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	4300	18¾	15¾	18¾	16¾
50	15½		Colo Fuel & Ir pf	200	50	50	50	50
36	12½		Colo & So 1pf	300	38½	38	38½	38
27½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	28500	27¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
24	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	900	24	23½	23½	23½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	68½	67½	67½	67½
15½	4		Comm Credit	1400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
24¾	18½	13¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	90	23	23	23	23
35¼	20	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	100	89¼	88	88	88
33½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
31½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	33½	32½	32½	32½
97¾	64		Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91½	91½	91½	91½
36½	9	.80	Comm Solvents	201800	42½	37¾	40¼	36
60½	21½	6	Comwith & Sou	42000	8½	8	8	8
11	5		Comwith & S 6pf	400	58¼	54¾	54¾	54¾
22¾	7¾	.60	Conde Nast Pub	100	9	9	9	9
5¾	1¾		Congoleum Nairn	4500	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
14¾	5½		Consol Film Ind	100	6	5	5	5
64½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	800	13	12½	12½	12¾
99	82	5	Consol Gas	45500	93¾	91¼	91¾	92¾
	8½		Consol Gas pf	300	94½	94½	94½	94
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
10⅝	1¾		Consol Oil	53400	13½	11¾	11¾	11¾
3¼	¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	1½		Consol Textile	7000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2½	¾		Container A	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
18½	3		Container B	1400	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
3½	½		Cont Baking A	2100	17	16	16	16½
64½	35¼	2	Cont Baking B	14000	34¾	32	32	32
17½	3½		Cont Can	3900	64¾	61¾	63¼	61¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	1400	18¾	15½	16¾	15¾
19½	4¾		Cont Insurance	21300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
94½	45¾	3	Cont Oil	34900	17¾	15½	15¾	15¾
148¾	117¾	7	Corn Products	7300	83¾	81	81	81
7¾	2¾		Corn Prod pf	100	138½	138½	138½	138
39½	23	21	Cotn	1100	27	25	25	25
14¾	3½		Cream of Wheat	4400	37¾	36¼	36¾	36¾
63¾	14¼		Crosley Radio	2300	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
23¾	4¾	2.70	Crown Zork & S	10300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8½	3¼		Crown Cork pf	400	77½	77½	77½	78
33¼	9		Crown Zellerback	9200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
55	16		Crucible Steel	31400	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
4¾	½		Crucible Steel pf	400	91½	89½	89½	89½
11½	1¾		Cuba Co	1400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
89½	30¾	3½	Cuban Am Sug	12600	10	9¼	9¼	9¾
23¼	6¼		Cudahy Packing	900	53¾	51	51	53½
3¾	1		Curtis Publishing	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
66	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
4¾	1¾		Curtiss-Wright	48600	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
7⅝	1		Curtiss-Wright A	83400	4	4	4	4
90	74	7	Cushman 7%	30	95	95	95	95
20¾	4¼		Cutler Hammer	400	30½	29¼	30	29¼

			—D—					
8½	3½		Davega St	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
49	40¼		Deere & Co pf	15400	46	44	44	43½
18¾	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
93¾	57¾		Del & Hudson	3100	23½	22¾	23	22¾
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	23400	44¾	43	43¾	41¾
19½	2		Denver & G pf	100	18¼	17½	17½	17½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80	
90¼	79½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	30	88	88	88	
29½	17½		Diamond Match	2100	28½	27¾	27¾	28½
30	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	30
35¾	13		Dome Mines	7800	33½	32½	32¾	32¾
23	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	800	24½	23½	23¾	23¾
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4200	17¾	16¾	17¼	16¾
18	6¾		Dresser A	800	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
2½	¼		Dresser B	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
84½	25½	3	Duluth So Shore	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14	3		du Pont de Nem	19000	84½	80¾	80¾	80¾

117	97½	9	du Pont deb	300	118½	118	118½	
56¾	9¼	1	Duplan Silk	800	22¾	22¼	22½	22
			—E—					
19	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	1600	9	8¼	8¼	8¾
68¾	46	1	Eastman Kodak	3600	86¾	84	84	83½
15	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	6300	14½	14	14¼	13½
44½	10		Edmonson Schild	2800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
24½	7		Elec Auto-Lite	2800	25	24	24	23½
8¾	1		Elec Boat	10100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
13¾	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	4200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12¾	2½		Elec Pow & Lt	28600	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
84	31	2	El Pw&L 6 pf	2900	43½	42	42½	42
4	¾		Elec Sto Battery	2600	22¾	22	22¾	22¾
4	¾		Elk Horn Coal	6300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
13¾	10	2	Elk Horn Coal pf	2000	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
137¾	29	3	Endicott Johnson	1500	61¼	61	61½	61
14¾	4		Endicott John pf	10	117½	117½	117½	117
27	10¼	6	Engineers Pub S	600	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
49½	15	3½	Engineers P S 5pf	100	41¾	41	41	41
27¾	4½		Engineers Pub Sv	400	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
39¼	4½		Equitable Off Bld	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
7¾	3		Erie RR	3700	11¾	10¾	11¼	10¾
10¼	10	¼	Erie RR 1pf	2100	27	26	26¾	26¾
			Erskine Tire	100	3	3	3	3
			Evans Products	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
			Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	10

			—F—					
3¾	⅝		Fairbank Co	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11½	4¾		Fed Lt & Trac	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
17	6		Fed Motor Tr	1800	11¾	10¾	11¾	10¾
7¾	2		Fed Water Serv	1000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10¾	1.50		Fed'd Dept Sto	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10¾	.40		Fidelity Phe F In	2300	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
75	43		Firestone T & R	3300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
11	6		Firstn T&R pf A	400	75	75	75	75
2¾	1		Follansbee B	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
17	12¾	1.10	Food Machine	1800	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
3¾	1		Foster-Wheeler	2700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
31¾	8¾		Fourth Nat Inv	12300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3			Foundation	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
42	16¾	2	Fox Film A	13800	41½	40¾	41	40¾
22	2		Freeport Texas	3400	47¾	46	46	46
			Fuller 2pf	30	16	16	16	

			—G—					
12	4		Gabriel Snub A	100	4	4	4	4
42	13¾	1	Gen m Inv	2800	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
23½	4¾		Gen Am Tnk Car	6700	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
11½	3	.40	Gen Asphalt	7100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10½	3¼	1	Gen Electric	43200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
12	3		Gen Cable	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10½	3		Gen Baking	13300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
12½	3¼		Gen Bronze	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3¾	1	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	3¾

Financial: News and Comment

New England Rise In Business Keeps Up Its Rapid Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

greater margin and likewise where the curve moved definitely downward the New England curve went below the rest of the country.

Industrial strength in New England is largely based on the diversity of her manufacturing activity. According to statistics furnished by the New England Council, there are 221 distinct lines of manufacture. Of these, there are 108 which each contributed more than $3,000,000 yearly to New England's manufacturing income. There are nine industries with products valued at more than $750,000,000, which produce from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the nation's output in these lines.

There are many reasons for the marked industrial development in this section of the country. With an abundance of natural resources, New England is particularly well situated. It is about 1300 miles from the geographic center of the United States and is less than 750 miles from the center of population.

New York City is only a few miles from the southwest corner of New England and offers splendid markets for its farm and manufactured products. It is also nearer the markets of Europe than any other section of the country. The long coast line furnishes a splendid outlet to the sea, and the extent to which New England has taken advantage of water transportation is witnessed in many of its excellent harbors. The Panama Canal is also a major factor in New England's development in opening a gateway to the Pacific coast.

During the last few years New England has been confronted with the belief that many of its industries are moving to more desirable locations. To this the New England Council replies that since 1926 there have been four times as many concerns come to this section of the country as have left. And, furthermore, half of this increase has come since 1929. The reason why many of the plants left was a logical one. They were branches of large plants that were forced to consolidate during the period of stress experienced in the last few years.

Those That Remained

Many persons wonder what has happened to the industries that have not moved away. The council says that in the period between 1926 and 1932 twice as many concerns started up for the first time as closed their factories. Since 1926 there have been 69 concerns employing 8481 workers move to New England and 16 employing 4057 workers moved away: a net of 53 and 4424 jobs. Nor was this gain predominately made before 1929, for in 1930, 1931 and 1932 there was a net gain of 25 concerns and 432 jobs.

The position of the several states in respect of new industries shows that Massachusetts has had a gain of 263 concerns but a loss of 2800 jobs. Vermont gained six concerns and lost 200 jobs. These two states were the only two that showed a decrease in the number of workers employed. New Hampshire gained 40 concerns and 1500 jobs, Maine gained 95 concerns and 400 jobs and Connecticut gained 70 concerns and 2500 jobs. Rhode Island is not included in figures submitted by the New England Council.

Since 1925, New England has spent $1,251,500,000 in capital improvements and extensions of commercial building, industrial building, telephone construction, power companies and railroads, says the council. Close statistical surveys of our industries show that every year there is a gain of about 2 per cent in manufacturing.

Leads in Floor Space

In terms of floor space used in industry, New England shows an increase of 64 per cent in the last 10 years, while the national average is but 32 per cent. Water-borne commerce rose 27 per cent since 1925, and shipments to the Pacific coast through the Panama Canal increased 45 per cent in the like number of years.

New England's power companies added $350,000,000 to capital investment for development in the last five years, indicating that this region continues to attract new industries.

Sales management's survey of spending power in New England discloses a per capita figure of $334.6 for the nation. The survey shows that current retail sales are $54 higher per capita in New England than in the country at large. The New England average figure is $283, running up to from $400 to $500 in the larger cities.

New England's second largest industry is recreation. According to latest figures from the New England Council, there is an annual cash income of $500,000,000 and the investment in recreational property equals $550,000,000 and taxes paid annually on real estate only, totals $15,000,000.

How It Is Distributed

Each year $100,000,000 goes to railroad companies, oil companies, bus companies, air transports, steamship companies, automobile companies; $100,000,000 to hotels, inns, overnight camps; $125,000,000 to chain stores, independent stores, department stores; $105,000,000 to restaurants, roadside stands, grocers and markets, hotels, inns; $40,000,000 to sports, theaters, golf, amusement parks, and $30,000,000 to gift shops, hotels, news stands, soda fountains, etc. Bringing these figures down to where the actual dollar goes we find that 20 cents goes for transportation, 20 cents for accommodations, 25 cents for retail stores, 21 cents for food, 8 cents for amusements and 6 cents for confections, souvenirs, etc.

New England covers 2 per cent of the area of the United States, according to 1930 census, and has 6.65 per cent of the population, while according to the last census, has 6.65 per cent of the population, and accounts for 7.56 per cent of total retail sales. The wealth of these few states equals 7.97 per cent, or $28,289,000,000, using the latest complete figures available, those of 1929.

The following New England Council table gives comparative figures for part of the depression. Late 1931 figures are used, with per cent change for the first 11 months of 1931 compared with 1930.

How Comparison Looks

	N. E. P. C.	U. S. Exclusive of N. E. P. C.
Building contracts awarded	*14.8	*29.2
Department store sales	* 8.0	*11.0
Bank debits	*20.0	*27.4
Savings deposits (as of '30-'31)	† 2.4	* 0.9
Carloadings	*10.4	*19.2
Shoe production	† 6.8	† 1.8
Wool consumption	†23.5	†19.0
Power consumption	† 0.3	* 4.9
Life insurance sales	* 6.0	*14.0

*Decline. †Gain.

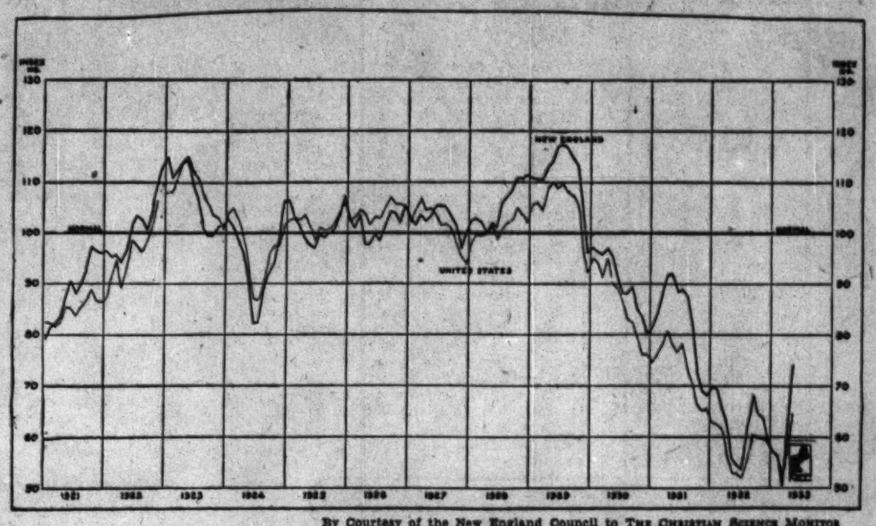
New England's business failures during this period as compared with 1930 were 5.6 per cent less, while the rest of the country had 8.6 per cent more failures during the same period. From latest figures available wholesale sales by 9795 New England firms amount to the huge total of $4,217,705,920 or 6.1 per cent of the total wholesale trade of the country.

No small factor as an incentive for industry and people to locate in New England is taxes and it is found from a survey made by the community development committee of the New England Council that there are existent at the present time 243 taxpayers' associations in this section.

Reports from 647 cities and towns throughout New England indicate that reductions in expenditures for 1933, as compared with those of 1932, run all the way from 8 to 38 per cent. The average reduction is approximately 15 per cent. The reductions in communities having taxpayers' associations, or equivalent organizations, have been from 5 to 7 per cent greater than in similar communities having no such organizations.

"The fact that expenditures in the six New England states have been reduced some $135,000,000 in the last 2½ years indicates that our work in this field has been worth while," concluded the committee.

New England Leads Nation's Business Rise



By Courtesy of the New England Council to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOTTED LINE UNITED STATES AND HEAVY LINE NEW ENGLAND

Plan to Divide Sugar Trade In United States

Industry Representatives Tentatively Approve a Basic Quota Plan

WASHINGTON, July 13 — The sugar industry of continental United States and insular possessions and dependencies has tentatively agreed on a program for stabilization of sugar by dividing up United States consumption among producing areas.

An outline was made public late Tuesday by a subcommittee of the Sugar Council Committee. It was instructed at the informal conference June 27 to draw up a plan in the form of a marketing agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The plan is in tentative form, and still subject to some perfecting prior to submission to the Department of Agriculture. The subcommittee urged speedy calling of a public hearing.

Consumption Estimate

United States consumption for a year was figured at 6,350,000 short tons. The program proposed would set up a drastic quota which various producing areas could supply. For insular areas, a segregated reserve would be created from which sugar might be drawn if United States consumption should run above estimate or a short crop anywhere should necessitate drawing on this reserve. There would be no such reserve for continental United States. The plan would be operated through refiners who would not buy for shipment to the United States more than the specified pro-rated amount.

In making public quotas, however, the sub-committee said no interested group was committed to any of the figures.

Cane Quota 310,000 Tons

Continental United States cane growers would be given 310,000 tons of raw sugar. Louisiana cane would supply 250,000 tons, and Florida cane 60,000.

Beet producers of all areas on the continent would be given a pro-rata allotment of 1,525,000 tons.

Total allotment from all sources in continental United States is 1,835,000 tons.

Of insular areas, Hawaii would be allotted 975,000 tons and set up a reserve of 50,000 tons; Virgin Island, 9080 tons and a reserve of half this; Puerto Rico, 875,000 tons and 50,000 tons reserve; Philippine Islands, 955,920 tons and a reserve of 448,080.

Cuba would be given a proration of 1,700,000 tons and a reserve of 540,000. Other foreign, no proration, but a reserve of 65,000. Estimated production for the marketing year 1933-34 leaves a reserve of 1,183,080 tons above United States continental needs. There was nothing in the committee's announcement as to how this will be handled. However, there is discussion of a supplementary agreement involving government credit, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for export of this sugar to areas outside the United States.

June Steel Output Makes Good Showing

NEW YORK, July 13—Steel ingot production in June was the largest since April, 1931, totaling 2,597,517 tons, compared with 2,001,991 in May and 912,757 in June, 1932. Ingot production was at 45.96 per cent of capacity, compared with 34.11 per cent in May and 16.23 per cent in June a year ago.

Production for the first half of 1933 totaled 8,989,192 tons, and operations averaged 26.68 per cent of capacity, compared with an output of 7,697,210 tons, at 22.82 per cent of capacity, for the first half of 1932.

Figures are based on calculations of American Iron & Steel Institute, compiled from reports from companies which in 1932 made 96.57 per cent of the open-hearth and Bessemer steel. Capacity for the industry is placed at 67,386,130 gross tons for 1932 and 67,473,630 tons for 1931.

Western Union Net Equals $2.08 Share

The net earnings of Western Union Telegraph Company of $2,173,549 for five months, equal to $2.08 a share on 1,045,280 shares, contain an extra dividend of $1,162,500 received from the American District Telegraph Company and included in the April figures. Without this extra, the five months' net would have been $1,011,049, or about $1 a share.

The change in the Western Union picture came in March. For that month the company reported net after charges of $857,625, whereas in February there had been a loss of $444,704 and in January a loss of $564,364. A bulge of nearly 3 per cent in gross in March over February produced the change from red to black ink, indicating that the company had compressed expenses to such a point that a large proportion of any increase in gross became net earnings.

Argentine Exports Decrease

BUENOS AYRES, July 13 (By U. P.)—Argentine exports for the first half of this year decreased 23.4 per cent in value as compared with the like period in 1932, it was officially announced. This year's exports totalled 258,420,000 gold pesos compared with 333,444,000 gold pesos last year.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

The World's Business

Telephone Earnings

ONE of the most important second-quarter earnings statements to be published this month will be that of the American Telephone and Telegraph, expected on Saturday morning. For the first quarter of this year the company reported earnings of $1.72 a share, but about 72 cents of this was from unearned dividends of subsidiaries or was offset by loss of the company's manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric, whose operating ratio had dropped to the low level of 15 per cent. Earnings are not likely to exceed this except by a small margin, perhaps amounting to $2 a share on a parent company basis and $1.25 a share after counting out dividends received from affiliates above actual earnings of those affiliates, and Western Electric losses. The company's long-line business is improving rapidly, and its operating income in June was substantially above that of June, 1932, whereas in the first quarter it was well below last year. But a smaller loss of subscribers is expected for the quarter, and reversal of the trend toward discontinuing telephones is not expected until the third quarter. The next dividend meeting, which will be watched by the Street with even more interest than the earnings report, will not come until Aug. 16.

Car Loadings

Shippers' Regional Advisory Board recently estimated that car loadings for the third quarter would be 10 per cent above the third quarter of 1932. Throughout the depression the estimates of this board have been almost invariably too optimistic, but this time it seems likely that their estimates will fall far short of the mark. Car loadings are now running about 30 per cent above last year. For July and August they are likely to average about 35 per cent above last year, and for September at least 40 per cent, inasmuch as in May, when car loadings were no heavier than last year, net operating income of the class 1 roads was about 260 per cent of May, 1932. The remarkable effect upon net operating income of the higher car loadings level in the near future is obvious. Net operating income should be several times that of last year.

The Pace of Recovery

The question now troubling traders quite as much as the Administration is whether the recent sharp pace of recovery is going to slacken. The stimulus of a depreciating dollar is probably tapering off. A tremendous volume of production has gone to the replenishment of depleted inventories of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Now the question is whether it can be sold to the public. The Reserve Board reported that the department store sales in June were 1 per cent below May after seasonal adjustment. On the other hand automobile sales have been continuously surprising manufacturers and dealers by their extra seasonal increase. It is possible that the country is expecting too much of its recovery. Leonard Ayres recently pointed out that the recovery in April, May and June was the swiftest in American business history. In some lines, such as textile and tin plate, production is now back to the level of 1929. The Administration's efforts to stimulate the growth of purchasing power to keep up with production will receive the support of the country and part of the labor unions but efforts to force its growth are difficult and perhaps politically a little dangerous. In the enthusiasm of the moment the country may be overlooking the qualitative benefits of the now somewhat despised "rugged individualism" in business.

Managing a Currency

American financial history records many falls in the efforts of those who have tried to manage American currency even where the effort was less ambitious than that of maintaining price stability. The attempt of the British Parliament to stop paper money issues in the colonies was partly responsible for the American Revolution. Easy money people blocked the renewal of the charter of the first bank of United States in 1811 and of the second in 1836. These banks were managing the currency in the sense of forcing specie payments upon the state banks. The National Banking Act had hardly curbed state bank note issues when the greenback issue was expanded. The National Banking Act was frequently amended by easy money political forces. And when the Federal Reserve tried to curb the expansion of 1929 there was a violent outcry.

Tin Can

Report of the Continental Can Company that it used 34 per cent more tin plate in June than in June, 1932, helps to explain the extraordinary activity in the tin plate department of the steel business. Tin plate mills are now running at 100 per cent of capacity, and expecting to continue this rate at least until early fall. The price of tin is now 47 cents a pound, compared with 19 cents a year ago. So from the Bolivian and Malay mines up through the English tin refineries, the American tin plate mills, the can companies and the packing companies, business is good because the American housewife is buying canned goods plentifully.

H. M. P.

Servel Sales Increase

NEW YORK, July 13—Orders for commercial electric refrigerating machines in June exceeded those of May by 70 per cent, breaking all records for 30-day periods in the history of the company, it was stated by F. E. Sellman, vice-president of Servel Sales, Inc. Mr. Sellman estimated the increase in dollar volume as 80 per cent.

Consolidated Laundries Corp.

Consolidated Laundries Corporation reports for 24 weeks ended June 17 net of $2153 after charges, or 44 cents a share on 4879 no-par shares of $7.50 preferred, compared with $240,586 or 50 cents a share on 463,885 no-par shares of common for 24 weeks ended June 18, 1932.

Banker Suggests Appointment Of Tsar for Public Utilities

Joint Action to Remedy Conditions Not So Effective as by Single, Strong Intelligence, Says F. J. Lisman—Points to Britain's Methods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—The public utilities, in the face of disrupting forces of both political and economic character, should give serious consideration to the appointment of a "Tsar," who would take steps to correct the conditions which have contributed to the agitation against them, F. J. Lisman, banker and economist, points out in the leading article of the July 20 issue of the Public Utilities Fortnightly, just made public.

In answering the question of how far regulation of a public utility will go in interfering with the legitimate interests of the public as well as of its stockholders, Mr. Lisman states that it is certain to go a long way, especially if public utility officials combat regulation instead of coöperating for the purpose of directing it toward intelligent and constructive ends.

"How can the electric industry meet the situation which now confronts it?" asks Mr. Linsman.

Tsar More Effective

"Suppose the public utility corporations (represented, for example, by the Edison Electric Institute) should call a conference for the purpose of concerted, constructive action in guiding regulation along sound, constructive channels.

"Suppose that each company had one vote for, say, every block of customers up to 250,000 and one additional vote for each additional unit of that number. Suppose these representatives selected a committee not exceeding five in number, whose sole function would be to select a representative or tsar to cope with federal legislation and to direct plans for self-regulation. Suppose that representative had broad powers for that purpose; he need not be one of the five members of the committee.

"It would be a mistake, in my opinion, to let the committee of five (or even of three) handle the problem of legislation; experience has shown that the results of committee actions are seldom as intelligent and effective as those of a single strong, comprehensive mind. Joint action usually results in either weak compromise or in failure to agree, with the disastrous results which are the logical sequence of what might correctly be called 'disjointed action.'

"The theory that to combine a large number of superior persons, in order to get a super high-class result, does not work because it does not accord with human nature. The result of a meeting of many intellects is too frequently a compromise of what is called the 'product of the mass mind,' which is always below the average of the individual mind of component members. Members of legislatures, chambers of commerce, and trade associations are generally superior men—yet their joint product is frequently below expectations."

Much could be gained by the new Tsar, Mr. Lisman believes, through a study of utility regulation in England and on the Continent.

The British Method

"In Great Britain," he says, "many of these apparently unsolvable problems have been solved in a simple way, by following the lines of least resistance—by adjusting the legislation in accordance with human nature instead of contrary to it. In Great Britain a public utility company receives a monopoly within a certain territory. It is allowed to earn a fair return of 8 per cent on the money actually and honestly invested; whenever the rates to consumers are reduced, the profits going to the security holders are allowed to be increased in a certain proportion. There is, thus, an inducement to good management to pass on the benefits to the consumer because it itself profits by it.

"In Great Britain the regulatory authorities do not purport to deal with the ever-varying factor of the 'cost of production' which, during a period of declining prices, is supposed to favor the public, while during a period of advancing prices, favors the company; they deal with facts as they are. Neither do they purport to set up a theory of 'prudent investment,' because they have come to the realization that prudence is a quality which can be appraised only by the clear, cold light of hindsight. Judged by this light, very few acts in this world are performed 90 per cent or even 75 per cent prudently.

Various Companies Give Wage Increases

Hartford, Conn., July 13

THE Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company has increased wages of 3300 employees ranging from 5 per cent to 7 per cent, effective next week. Increase also applies to more than 4000 employees at the company's Amsterdam (N. Y.) plant.

NEW YORK, July 13—President G. W. Mason stated that employees of Kelvinator Corporation have been given an increase in wages averaging 10 per cent, effective July 1.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 13—RCA Victor Company has increased wages 10 per cent for all hourly rated and piecework employees, effective July 24.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 13—Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation will increase wages 5 per cent Monday.

Illegally Produced Oil Is Barred From Interstate Traffic

WASHINGTON, July 13 — President Roosevelt by executive order Wednesday barred from interstate and foreign commerce all oil and petroleum products produced in contravention of state regulations.

The President acted under authority vested in him by the Industrial Recovery Act.

The transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any state law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any board, commission, officer or other duly authorized agency of a state "is hereby prohibited," the order said.

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the executive committee of Consolidated Oil Corporation stated: "President Roosevelt's order will help to correct one of the greatest evils with which the industry has had to deal—the traffic in illegally produced oil. It should have an immediate effect in stabilizing crude oil prices."

Committee Seeks Extension of Tin Production Pact

LONDON, July 13—The British delegation has submitted a memorandum by the international tin committee to the commission of the Economic Conference regarding coördination of production and purposes that the commission should as soon as possible consider continuation and possible extension of the existing international agreement which expires Aug. 1, 1934.

The memorandum points out that with tin selling at £200 a ton, production of those countries outside the restriction agreement is becoming a menace to its continuation.

The memorandum emphasizes that under Clause V of the agreement whenever estimated production of outside countries has for six months exceeded 25 per cent of world production during that period, any government may give six months' notice of its intention to withdraw from the agreement.

The memorandum estimates possible production of non-participating countries in 1933 at 28,050 long tons, against 14,910 in 1932. These figures, when taken in conjunction with probable increase in amount of secondary tin also outside control which will come on the market, make imminent the possibility that Clause V will come into operation and that consequent abandonment of control will result. The committee's opinion is that unrestricted production would be disastrous to the tin industry of all countries.

Zinc Cartel Members Optimistic at Meeting

PARIS, July 13—Thirty members of the International Zinc Cartel met at Ostend, July 11. Although the majority of the members were under the domination of monetary instability, especially dollars, sterling and Mexican pesos, the atmosphere was one of optimism for eventual renewal of the cartel agreement for a period of one year because of the recent decline in zinc stocks and an increase in consumption.

A clause granting cancellation upon two months' notice probably will be included and the new agreement will not cover a two-year period as previously planned. Production probably will be increased to 50 per cent of capacity from 45 per cent.

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COLORED ORANGE TO PREVENT SUBSTITUTION

The Young Folks' Page

Lost in a Gold Mine

By FRANK DOWSETT

Chapter II

YES, they were lost in the dark depths of the earth, but Vincent, apparently had no fear. "We'll find the right way out," he assured his sister. He handed her the candle and took the flashlight from her unsteady grasp. "I've an idea."

"You wait here," he instructed, starting into the mouth of one of the tunnels. "I'm going to look along the floor. We must have dropped some candle grease along the way. That will show which way we came in."

Betsy, however, didn't want to be left behind. It was too lonely in that underground place. So she followed after her quick-witted brother, feeling comforted as long as she was with him.

Patiently Vincent searched the tunnel's rough stone floor. In the loose rubble and dirt it was no simple matter to distinguish a spot of candle grease.

"This," he said, at last, after they had progressed quite a distance, "must be the wrong one. I can't find anything. We'd better turn back."

Back they turned, but no comforting gleam of daylight met their eager eyes, and in a few moments they were again confronted by two sharply converging passages. Now the question was: which one led into the big man-made cavern?

Brother and sister stood still for a moment, each unable to look at the other. Vincent made a funny noise with his mouth, and, seeing his lips puckered Betsy realized he was trying to whistle to keep up her courage. She tried to smile. It was nice having such a brave brother.

Muffled Sounds

Then suddenly there came a rumbling sound, followed by a number of muffled reports. Betsy caught her breath, but Vincent let out a cheer. "We're not in an abandoned mine," he cried. "We're in the Golden Treasure itself. You were right; we came in by the back door. Now we'll keep on going and get out through the front door."

The reports, he explained as they hurried along, were dynamite shots set off in the working part of the mine. The blasts broke down the gold-bearing rock, making it easy to handle.

Lights ahead at last! Yellow lights this time that bobbed about, seemed to go out and then appear again.

"Carbide lamps on the miners' caps," Vincent told Betsy, breathing a relieved sigh.

Safe now, brother and sister came to a stop to view the fascinating scene of gold miners at work in the underground. The faint flames of the carbide lamps made elusive, shadowy figures of the workers. Then, ready to go forward again, Vincent let out a groan, expressing new dismay. He turned to Betsy.

"How are we going to explain what we're doing in here?"

Betsy wondered too. She didn't suppose the miners were accustomed to having visitors pop in on them unannounced and uninvited.

"I don't know," she confessed. "All we can do is tell them the truth. They can have us searched to make sure we're not carrying off any of their gold."

Then she laughed. That was funny. They had been so concerned with finding their way through the dark maze of tunnels that they hadn't even looked to see if any gold were about. While they were lost, gold hadn't seemed the least bit important.

Discovery

She turned her flashlight on the wall. Would the precious yellow metal be sticking there in pieces? Vincent, too, far from eager to go forward and greet the shadowy miners, raised his candle high and stared vacantly at the wall.

The blank stone was disappointing. Not a single speck of yellow glowed in the combined light of flashlight and candle.

Footsteps sounded and echoed in the narrow passage. Betsy and Vincent exchanged startled glances. They were discovered. Their lights, of course, had given them away. How guilty they felt.

They faced the light bobbing toward them, and then, as their own lights lit up the face of the newcomer, Vincent gave a gasp. "It's Burton!"

And Burton it was—Burton Cecil, his classmate, and son of the owner of the Golden Treasure Mine. The fellow Vincent thought "funny" and "stingy" because he repaired his bicycle tire with garden hose, instead of taking gold out of the mine to buy a new one. Vincent was at a loss for words to greet the schoolmate with whom he had not been particularly friendly.

It was the mine owner's son who spoke first.

"Why, hello!" he said. "I didn't know you were in here visiting the mine."

Betsy grasped the opening. "Nor did we," she said. "We started out to explore a tunnel. We didn't know it was the back door of your mine."

"That's right," Vincent put in hastily. "You shouldn't leave it open like that. Aren't you afraid somebody might run off with some gold?"

Burton laughed. "Anybody can have all he can carry through those tangled tunnels in the abandoned workings," he said.

Neither Betsy nor Vincent had a ready reply. That certainly did not sound like the comment of a stingy person.

"Let me show you why," the young miner invited.

Willingly they followed him. He led them to where miners—he called them "muckers"—were loading small cars with big rocks, apparently broken out by some recent dynamite blast, and rolling the cars to the shaft opening. There a hoist carried the broken rock up to the surface.

When the elevator came down again, their escort instructed Betsy and Vincent to climb into the bucket. He joined them, signaled with a bell, and up they went, and in a moment were scrambling out of the dusty bucket onto the platform at the shaft head.

"My signal," Burton explained, "was so that the hoist engineer would stop the bucket here, and not carry you up and dump you in there."

He indicated an opening near the platform. It was a great wooden cradle, sloping downward into a cavernous building, from which issued a deafening rumbling noise. It was the hopper, Burton explained into which the mine hoist dumped the rock brought up from the mine.

Starting down a steep ladder into the big building he then showed them how the hopper fed the rocks into a giant crusher, which in turn sent the broken rocks through another hopper to the next operation. Tremendous steel stamps, each one weighing 1000 pounds and looking like sawed-off flagpoles, pulverized the small rocks into powder. The noise was terrific.

Catching the Gold

Water carried the powder through a screen almost as fine as handkerchief mesh, and over a gently sloping table. On the table, Betsy and Vincent learned afterwards—they couldn't hear a word while they were in the thunderous building—was a mercury amalgam which caught some of the gold.

The water then flowed on into big settling tanks where cyanide, a chemical, precipitated more of the gold that had escaped the amalgam. Still further on, it entered another building where trays were filled with zinc shavings. When the zinc caught any gold, Burton explained, it turned black.

Then he showed his guests furnaces where, under terrific heat, the gold caught in the various operations was separated from impurities. "Not all of them," he added. "There's usually quite a bit of silver, too, that stays."

"Come to the assay office," he said, "and I'll show you some."

Vincent stared at the minute drop of precious metal and then at the comparative size of the pile of dust from which it was obtained. It didn't take him long to realize how little gold actually was obtained from a ton of ore, nor to appreciate the tremendous amount of time and equipment needed for its extraction.

"Burton," he said, "that was a clever stunt of yours—stuffing your ripped bicycle tire with old garden hose. I'm going to remember that."

The young miner looked puzzled, but Betsy understood and smiled. There was one thing about her brother: when he was wrong he was never afraid to say so.

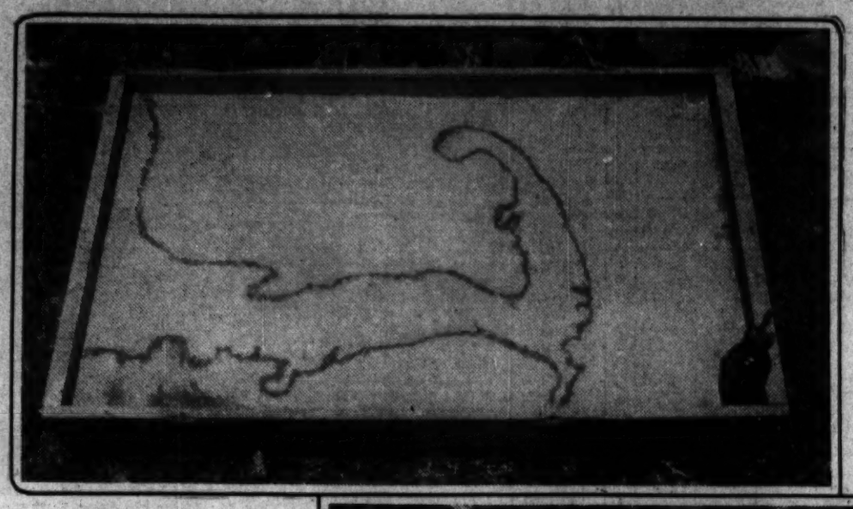
"Vincent means," she said, "that he knows now why you don't mind leaving the back door of your gold mine open."

"That's the idea," said Vincent. "And it strikes me that the easiest thing to lose in a gold mine is the gold."

"You've said a bucketful!" was the young miner's emphatic and fervent response. "You'd never believe how busy it keeps my dad chasing the pay streak down there."

Remembering the wilderness of tunnels in which they had roamed, Betsy and Vincent spoke as one: "We believe you!—we believe you now."

(THE END)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Sand Map of Cape Cod in Outline. The Bottle Brush is in the Corner of the Box. Lower—The Finished Map in Colors.

Riding the Sky Trails—The Part Radio Plays

Part II

THE steady whir of three powerful motors competes with a cold, whistling wind as we arrive early at the airport ready for a long air journey. You remember the trip was offered us last week by the American Airways official, following an inspection tour of the radio room of the airport ground station.

There doesn't seem to be much activity around the port as we arrive. Only a weather experimental plane is in the air. But we must remember that it is early—a little after 8 o'clock. Soon our plane roars from its hangar and is brought out upon the field. Mechanics go over it for a final check. It is a beautiful ship. Three propellers throw off sparkles from the morning sun as its stands posed for flight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PILOT WHITTIER at the Controls of an American Airways Plane.

While preparations for the take-off are being made by the mechanics, the station manager introduces us to the pilot of the ship. We find him in the radio room where he is getting last-minute weather and wind data. A clerk is just finishing a routine report which every pilot is compelled to carry. It includes airport conditions in various cities, wind velocities, barometric pressures, and temperatures.

Pilot Whittier is glad that we are coming along with him although he says it will be a rather rough trip. His report has told him that there is a 60-mile-an-hour wind at 5000 feet. However, we are assured that it will be perfectly safe because a high wind doesn't always mean that flying conditions are dangerous.

* * *

"We're off!" Forty! Fifty! Sixty miles an hour we shoot down the dirt runway. Now we are rising, slowly at first, and then the ground leaves us as if it were falling away. Smaller grow the people down at the port and as they wave good-by, the plane tips at a sharp angle and then straightens out to head for its goal, New York, 250 miles away.

Buildings below us are in miniature and we recognize several familiar landmarks as we roar along. The city is left behind. We rise higher and higher. But the sky is no nearer. Above us nothing changes. Below us, it is a new scene every minute.

The pilot beckons to us to come near where he is sitting, at the controls. Perhaps, he says, we would like to know about how he receives the messages which we heard sent from the radio room of the ground station last week. We put on his earphones. Sure enough, we hear "Calling Shadow Number 1" come into the 'phones very clearly. And then we hear a new weather and wind report, which the ground station had repeated for our benefit.

Pilot Whittier tells us to keep the earphones on while he demonstrates the "radio beam" which we told you about last week. As he steers the plane to the left, we hear the hum grow weaker in our left ear. Turning back, it gets louder and louder until it is equal in both ears. This, the pilot tells us, shows that we are on the true course.

Suddenly the plane bumps around and Pilot Whittier is kept busy at the controls making the ship hold an "even keel."

"It's nothing," he informs us, assuringly. "You see, I am dropping the plane to 3000 feet, where the wind is not so strong as it is up here at 8000. Watch the altimeter fall."

We see the height-recording instrument go from 8000 to 3000 in the course of a few seconds. But what a change down here! We are bumping arcund all over the air. Pilot Whittier explains that the higher up we go, the more wind we will encounter, while at a low altitude there is less wind but rougher air conditions. This is because of the reaction the heat of the earth has upon the lower air. Rivers, mountains and the contour of the land in general will also cause "bumps" in low strata of air, we learn.

Even at 3000 feet, we are not making good time. The wind is strong and we are getting it head-on. Our air speed is 90 miles an hour. We are behind schedule. Mountains are now below us. It seems as if we were actually driving over them, it is so bumpy. The bumps come in rhythm with the rise and fall in the land beneath us.

Our pilot points down to beacon towers on the route. They flash at night and are guides to the aviator to set him right on his course. These are erected by the Department of Commerce and are located on principal air routes over the country.

Soon Pilot Whittier is talking with the airport where we are bound. He gets the wind direction and velocity over the port, and the conditions of the field. In 10 minutes we shall be in sight of the field. But it seems less than that when ahead we see the airport buildings. We are banking now and the motors are cut. We drift downward fast. It is a thrilling sensation. We grip the arms of our seats, the descent is so steep. We feel as though we were sliding. Now we are leveling off. We are in port.

* * *

Our flight back to Boston on the night plane is a new thrill. It is cold outside, but inside the ship it is warm. The wind is stronger now than it was this morning. But it is blowing in the direction we are traveling, which means that we will make double-quick time going home.

Each city over which we pass looks like a carnival at night—merry-go-rounds of light, a hundred midways, and we can imagine gayly-lighted roller coasters, ferris wheels and even "airplane whirls." Automobiles are fireflies. Everything twinkles like a giant Fourth of July sparkler.

We get a new idea of light. Never before has it seemed so compelling and wonderful. Almost two miles in the air, it comes to us as if by magic. It shines against the wings of our plane. We can pick out a city 50 miles away. Even a red light in the tallest New England building can be distinguished from this distance. And to this red light we are now aimed.

A sliver of a new moon slips from behind an ominous cloud. Now the sky above us is pale for a moment. It is a sight seen only by those who poke their heads through the clouds at night. Soon it slips back into the folds of the clouds and above all is black again.

The guiding red light in the tall Boston tower grows nearer. Now we are over the city. It is brighter almost by night than by day. All the candlepower in the sun seems to be in that sea of white below us.

Huge searchlights flood the field where we are to land. Down from the blackness we float into the whiteness of the port. Our journey is ended. As we rumble along the ground, we glance at our watches. We have come 250 miles in 90 minutes. We step from the plane smiling and look up to see the night air mail winging its way westward.

C. G. M.

The Craft Shop

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

Colored Sand Maps

MAKING large maps in sand is an interesting project, but when you add color to the sand it becomes vastly more entertaining. The maps so produced are really handsome things in the colors of nature.

These maps can be made either indoors or outdoors. The former method has one distinct advantage—freedom from gusts of wind that disturb the tiny grains of color and sand. But on certain quiet days, in a spot shielded from the wind, as in a grove or a hollow in the ground, it is more fun to make them outdoors. In that event there is no limit to the size and you can use the ground itself for the base. Or you can, if you please, erect a screen to shield you from the wind, by driving four stout poles around the spot and tacking on cloth.

The only difference in these two methods is the base. Indoors you use a shallow box, one with sides that project above the bottom, two inches or so. In either case it is well to work on a slant of about the same degree as the top of a school desk. Outdoors you can prepare the ground with a hoe and rake to get this slant.

The Box Method

Here is the box method: Fill the bottom with soil or sand, up to an inch from the top. Smooth this off level with a ruler or a piece of straight board. Then sprinkle fine sifted sand all over for a uniform background.

The best sand to use is a white beach sand, as this blends well with all the colors. If you live near a beach this is easy to get. But it can be bought in hundred pound bags from stores that sell outdoor toys.

The colors are those which painters use and they come in dry or powdered form. All hardware stores carry these powdered pigments. You will want blue, green, brown, lampblack and yellow. These are the colors most often found in nature. There are a few others, too, like raw umber and yellow ocher. The more you have, the more comprehensive your map will be. There is little use for the reds, unless you wish to make a map that looks like a printed map. But a "natural" map will not have any red.

All sand and colors must be thoroughly sifted in a fine strainer. A small coffee strainer is about right. Use a cupful of sand to two or three tablespoonfuls of color. This proportion can, of course, be varied to get a deeper shade. Mix the different colors with the sand and keep in small boxes, ready for use. Of course the sand and the color must be thoroughly amalgamated to get an even color.

Next, we'll make a combination pencil or brush that will "paint sand." Get some small bottles with wide mouths, equipped with cork stoppers. Those that hold from two to four ounces are about right. The drawing part of the outfit is a small brass or copper tube not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The fuel piping in automobiles is this size and any public garage or auto shop has this. Cut a piece from this tubing, three inches long. Taper one end with a small hammer; this makes the hole somewhat smaller so that you can make a very fine line of colored sand. The hole should be a little larger than 1-16 of an inch. This will make a very fine line or dot.

Fit the tube to the stopper by reaming out a hole. The inside end should be flush with the cork and the outside should project so that it looks like a pen sticking out of a bottle. This can be handled easily.

Select the map you wish to copy. If you are not familiar with the character of the country, you should read up about it. Maps show the mountains, rivers, lakes and so forth, but they don't show the sections in sand, trees and other vegetation. A little reading in the encyclopedia will help here.

A Map of Cape Cod

Load the bottle with the color you wish to use for the outline. Lamp black makes a very definite one. In the map of Cape Cod shown here we used a blue outline on white sand. If the color and sand do not run freely from the bottle, hold the bottle with the left hand and tap gently on the bottom of the bottle with a wooden stick. In this way you can make outlines, rivers, mountains and anything you like. And in the right color.

In our Cape Cod map, the blue of Massachusetts Bay was next added, the large expanse of ocean was simply sifted in with blue through a strainer. Rivers and lakes were put in with the "botttle-brush." And you will find that you can correct mistakes without erasing. Just cover with more colored sand.

Sections of forest were put in in green. Beach outlines were done in light yellow. Brown was used for hills. Stretches of marsh were indicated by using a lighter green made of yellow mixed with the green.

There are no mountains or very high hills on the Cape. But on maps where high spots occur, these can be indicated by putting in small stones and covering with sand.

To make rivers, dig a small channel with a sharp stick. Don't drag the stick through as this leaves banks, but press the thin edge of a flat stick into the sand, or use a bit of tin or a piece of thin cardboard. When the channel is dug, fill in with a fine line of blue with the bottle-brush.

A map of the Hawaiian Islands was done on the ground. The ground was prepared by raking and pounding flat. Next, sand was sprinkled over it, then blue sand sifted over that. The islands were outlined in yellow and filled in with the other colors.

A map three feet up and down can be done without stepping or kneeling on it. Larger ones can be done in this way: At the sides of the map place blocks of wood, or bricks. Rest a plank across these and you can work, kneeling on the plank, above the map without touching it.

A border can be made for these outdoor maps with long sticks of wood. Or a row of bricks. An old window screen makes a good frame with the screening removed.

To Make Maps Semi-Permanent

This method doesn't guarantee absolute permanence to the maps, but it does give them more permanence. It will stop the sand and color from blowing and apply a sort of coating to it.

When mixing the sand and color, sift in some cement This, of course, is a powder just as the color is. Use one part cement, two of sand, and one-half part of color.

When the map is finished spray it with water. Use a regular spray gun which you can get at a hardware store. Or an artist's atomizer for fixing charcoal drawings. Do not get the spray too close. The idea is to apply a sort of "dew" over the whole surface. When dry this holds the sand, giving it a skin.

This colored sand map-making is intensely interesting, especially to those who like geography. It really is great fun, putting in rivers, mountains, forests, lakes and so on. I think that cities could be done, too. Perhaps some of you would like to experiment with these.

[The Craft Shop appears on the second Thursday of each month.]

The Mail Bag

Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Shumway:

The footnote to one of your articles which appeared some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor arouses a dormant sense and prompts me to write you at the request of my son, who is deeply interested, and anxiously looks forward to the next issue containing your contribution.

We have followed your articles and have made many of the things described. The lighthouse, for instance, which was one of your first contributions, was made and has attracted much attention and admiration and my son has it to keep,—even although he has outgrown his boyhood days. It is an appropriate article for show windows to be used in a water set-up. The book ends were made and proved to be very practical. It was quite interesting to see how they worked out according to your directions.

The writer did not have the opportunity of manual training while attending school. This special training was started after graduation. Therefore your instructions are necessary and appreciated. It's fun working with the boys and making these things and in our case it is an avenue for palship. No doubt this is true in many cases.

Cordially yours,

——— (Mr.) E. W.

Tanabecho, Nishimurogum, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am a third-year boy pupil in the Tanabe middle school. I am 14 years old. My school has about 600 boy pupils and 15 teachers. I am taught English seven hours each week in the school. It is my earnest wish to exchange letters with English-speaking boys all over the world. I shall be very much pleased if they will exchange old postage stamps with me. ——— Rikitarp N.

Hardeeville, South Carolina

Dear Editor:

I take great pleasure in describing a few of our interesting incidents that occurred during the 4-H Club Girls' visit to Charleston. Four counties were represented, and the total number, including agents, leaders, bus drivers and girls was 298.

I drove the bus from Hardeeville and all the other towns sent their girls in school buses also. My mother owns the truck I drove, and there were 21 of us. We reached Charleston in four hours, the distance being a little over 100 miles.

That afternoon we went sightseeing in our buses and were escorted by a policeman. We all enjoyed the beautiful section called the "Battery," and also the excellent view of the large harbor. Later we visited beautiful Hampton Park, where we saw many different animals and handsome trees.

Next day we crossed the great Cooper River Bridge and visited Fort Moultrie, where we saw a few places of historical interest. We proceeded to the beautiful Isle of Palms, where we obtained an excellent view of the ocean and smooth, white beaches.

That afternoon we visited the Charleston Museum, which was the first founded in America, and listened to a very interesting lecture dealing with "beach life" along the coast. Later we attended the Gloria Theater.

Next day we had the pleasure of cruising around the spacious harbor on a Government boat, and were we glad? We visited old Fort Sumter and walked through some of the old gloomy dungeons. Then we went aboard a Clyde liner, and after our inspection we wished we could take a voyage on it.

All the girls were farm girls, and the trip was very educational to them, and they were sorry to leave the grand old city, so rich in historic interest. ——— Mary A.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Dorothy C. (14), San Antonio, Tex.—Interested in horseback riding, camping, and letter writing.

Roberta L. (15), Yarmouth, Maine—Especially from Mexico, Egypt and Italy.

Jane P. (16), Toledo, Ohio—Would like to try corresponding in French.

Joy S. (16), Malvern, Aust.—Interested in music, especially opera.

Elsbeth P. (17), Cottbus, Ger.—Interested in sports, politics, books.

Esther B. (17), Covina, Calif.—Interested in collecting postcards, stamps and friends.

From Boys

Thomas I. (12), New York City, N. Y.—Would like to correspond with Boy Scouts of other countries.

Raymond D. (14), New York, N. Y.—Would like to exchange stamps with boys of different countries.

Bernard B. (15), Geneva, Switz.—Interested in music, also skiing.

Olymbios, and Michael, Limassel, Cyprus—Will exchange stamps.

Over 20

Tanabecho T., Wakayamaken, Japan—Would like to exchange letters with language teachers, in English, French, German, Esperanto and Spanish.

N. Jacob S., Stockholm, Sweden—Especially from U. S. A., the West Indies and South America, which he has visited. Interested in theater, music, languages.

Rosemary T., Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in millinery.

Phyllis Gloria F., Chicago, Ill.—A tennis enthusiast, who would like particularly to correspond with someone in England.

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Four American Golfers Reach Quarterfinals

Last Year's Champion Is Eliminated From Canadian Amateur Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 13—With four out of five of the United States players winning their matches on Tuesday in the second round of the Canadian amateur golf championship, that number of international matches was assured for the quarterfinals. Of the eight winners on Tuesday, two are from Portland, Ore., Frank Dolp and Dr. Cliff Baker; two from Seattle, Albert Campbell and Harry Givan; three from Vancouver, Ken Black, Cecil Coville and Don Gowan, and one from Toronto, Jack Cameron, last year's runnerup.

The day saw the elimination of last year's champion, Gordon Taylor of Montreal, by Gowan, 7 and 6. Gowan had a one-hole lead at the end of the first 18 holes; but in the afternoon Taylor's tee shots became wild and Gowan steadily increased his lead, winning six of the first nine holes.

Cameron won at the expense of Bobby Reith of Winnipeg, the 18-year old star who won the qualifying round Monday. Cameron started in brilliant style in the morning and was five holes up after the first nine. He held the lead despite the desperate attempts of the medalist to cut down the deficit.

There were two 37-hole matches. In one Campbell defeated Jack Finger of San Francisco. The winner secured a five-hole lead on the first nine in the morning and was 4 up at the halfway mark. Finger cut the lead to two holes going out and then squared matters on the home hole only to lose the extra hole when he three-putted. In the other marathon engagement Dr. Baker advanced by winning from John S. Lewis of Brantford. They staged a close duel all the way but Lewis had to win the thirty-sixth to force the extra hole where his hopes were blasted by a trapped tee shot.

Fred G. Hoblitzel of Toronto, the third easterner to meet with defeat and the veteran of the tournament, was defeated by one hole by Cecil Coville of this city. This was a close match and neither player was ever more than two holes in front.

Frank Dolp became the strong favorite for the title by scoring a comparatively easy win over Alan Taylor of Victoria, runnerup in the recent Pacific Northwest championship; while Ken Black of Vancouver and Harry Givan of Seattle won with ease against Dick Moore and Jack Moryson, both of Vancouver, respectively. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship—Second Round

Jack Cameron, Royal York, Toronto, defeated Bobby Reith, Winnipeg, 7 and 6.
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., defeated Alan Taylor, Victoria, B. C., 4 and 3.
Cecil Coville, Vancouver, B. C., defeated Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, 1 up.
Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Jack Finger, San Francisco, 1 up. (37 holes.)
Dr. Cliff Baker, Portland, Ore., defeated John S. Lewis, Brantford, Ont., 1 up. (37 holes.)
Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Richard Moore, Point Grey, Vancouver, 5 and 4.
Don Gowan, Point Grey, Vancouver, defeated Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki, Montreal, 7 and 6.
Harry Givan, Seattle, defeated Jack Morrson, Vancouver, 3 and 7.

M. C. Stark of Harvard Leads Chess Standing

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	4	0
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	3	1
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	3	1
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	3	1
H. D. Cutler, New York	2½	1½
J. D. Matheson, West Point	2½	1½
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1½	2½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	1½	2½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1	3
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	1	3
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	4
Robert W. Wilson, Hillside	0	4

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 13—Adjourned games were cleaned up as the progress of the intercollegiate chess championship tournament was halted yesterday to permit the players to see some of the Century of Progress exposition. The tourney resumes today with fifth-round matches.

Three players tied for second place when Lieut. John D. Matheson of the United States Military Academy at West Point surprised the field by defeating Vladimir Grigorieff of University of Chicago, a favorite for first honor. In an adjourned third-round game, Matheson won in 60 moves. This gave Grigorieff a standing of 3 won and 1 lost, which is equaled by Nathan D. Beckhardt of the College of the City of New York and Willis E. Lamb Jr. of University of California.

Beckhardt won his adjourned third-round game, defeating Seymour Osher of University of Illinois, in 63 moves. Lamb also won an adjourned game, defeating Justin J. Naviski of University of Maine, in 74 moves.

This three-way tie left Martin C. Stark of Harvard University in possession of first place with four straight victories. The summary:

Intercollegiate Individual Chess Championship

Third Round

Lieut. John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, in 60 moves.
Nathan D. Beckhardt, New York, defeated Seymour Osher, Illinois, in 63 moves.

Fourth Round

Willis E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated Justin J. Naviski, Maine, in 74 moves.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	51	32	.614
Minneapolis	47	40	.540
Indianapolis	42	39	.519
St. Paul	45	43	.511
Toledo	44	43	.506
Louisville	41	44	.482
Milwaukee	36	45	.444
Kansas City	35	55	.389

Results July 12

Louisville 12, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 5.
St. Paul 5, Toledo 1.
Toledo 9, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 7, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 14, Minneapolis 9.

Mrs. Moody Sails for Home

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, winner of the women's singles title in the all-England tennis at Wimbledon for the sixth time, sailed for home today aboard the Lafayette with her husband, Frederick S. Moody Jr.

Yarmouth Sailors Are Eliminated In Junior Yacht Race

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 13 (AP)—Junior yachtsmen of the Eastern United States matched tacks for international honors on Lake Milo yesterday as Canadian competition for the Prince of Wales trophy faded with the defeat of Yarmouth's girl crew.

Canada's hopes of possessing the trophy vanished when Skipper Hazel Critcher and her sailing mate of the Acadian Yacht Club, Edythe Chipman, lost by disqualification to the Manchester (Mass.) Yacht Club's crew. The Acadian yacht was disqualified for rounding a buoy on the wrong side.

Tuesday the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht squadron crew, Canada's only other entry, went down to defeat before Vineyard Haven yachtsmen, Capt. Frank Jewett and Roland Chase. The Vineyard Haven crew continued to sweep aside competition yesterday, advancing into the semifinals with a victory in successive heats over the Manchester entrants.

The semifinals opened late yesterday, with Vineyard Haven taking one heat from the Eastern Club of Marblehead, Mass., which had drawn a bye into this round. Eastern advanced yesterday into the second round by a decisive victory over the Beverly club crew from Marion, Mass., last year's winners of the international classic.

Two first round matches were completed. Larchmont Club of New York advanced a notch by eliminating Manhassett Bay Club in straight heats. Pleon Club of Marblehead, 1931 winners of the cup, eliminated Babylon Club of Long Island in two out of three races.

The races were sailed in good yachting weather and a spanking breeze drove the yachts along smartly.

Corinthian and Larchmont crews provided the best racing of the day, as Skipper Ben Smith and his sister Juliana, the only feminine United States representative, divided the first two races with Larchmont.

The first race was a close tack-splitting affair that brought into play every trick of yachting. Capt. Jack Kesshan, of the Larchmont entrant, pulled every trick in the bag, but young Smith, son of the famous skipper of the racing schooners, Elsie and Esperanto, came home to win handily. The second race ended abruptly when Captain Smith failed to get around the third mark and withdrew.

London Athletic Club Captures Relay Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The English Amateur Athletic Association's one-mile (4x 440 yards) relay running championship was won here July 1 by the London Athletic Club in the fast time of 3m. 21 2-5s.

The victorious team in order of running was E. A. Riley, C. P. N. Reilly, J. Simpson and F. F. Wolff. These men beat the holders of the championship, the Milocarian Athletic Club, by about 8 yards and the Achilles Club by about 24. The Achilles team, which includes M. H. C. Gutteridge and Lord Burghley, two former presidents of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, would have fared better but for faulty baton-passing between the second and third men.

The event was held during the third annual junior championships of the Amateur Athletic Association, promoted by the London A. C.

The star performer of the afternoon was C. F. Chalk, a South London Harrier who won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in 10.3s and 23 1-5s., respectively.

Other dual winners in the junior championships were F. R. Webster, a member of the promoting club, who retained his titles in the pole-vault with a leap of 11ft. and in the discus-throw with an effort of 115ft., 4 in.; and B. C. Ledeboer, Imperial Services College, with victories in the 120-yard hurdles (15 4-5s.) and the high-jump (5 ft., 10 in.).

Included in the program was a four-mile (4 x 1) relay race for the Victory Trophy. This prize was formerly awarded for a race, 4 x 440 yards, but the Achilles Club won it outright in 1926 and re-presented it as a perpetual trophy for the longer distance. This year the South London Harriers turned out a strong side (L. F. Humphris, H. M. Craske, L. H. Weatherill and A. C. Stansbury) and won easily in 18m. 15 1-5s. The winners last year, Achilles, did not defend the trophy for their best milers were in the United States with the combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities team. Southgate and Wood Green Athletic Club took second place to the S. L. H. about 35 yards behind, and the London A. C. quartet was third.

Benefit Match For Essex Pro. Features

LONDON, July 13 (Canadian Press)—A benefit match at Leyton for John O'Connor, Essex professional, was a feature of first-class cricket games that got under way yesterday. Closing scores were:

Yorkshire 340 (Barber 101, Wood 85, P. Smith five for 123); Essex 13 for none, at Leyton.
Surrey 344 for six (Sandham 98, Fender 66) against Somerset, at Bath.
Warick 198 (Wyatt 73, Clark 7 for 76); Northampton 33 for one, at Birmingham.
Gloucester 369 (Hammond 140, C. Parker 65) against Nottingham, at Bristol.
Sussex 287 (Bowley 64, Cook 81, Kennedy 4 for 56); Hampshire 32 for two, at Portsmouth.
Worcester 390 for two (Gibbons 124, Pataudi 182 not out, Nichol 66 not out) against Kent, at Worcester.
Middlesex 359 (Lee 106, Hendren 133); Glamorgan 8 for none, at Swansea.

To Play West Point Eleven

SEWANEE, Tenn., July 13 (AP)—The University of the South will meet the United States Military Academy's football eleven at West Point on Oct. 20, 1934, it has been announced by Gordon Clark, graduate manager of athletics. It will be the first meeting between the two teams.

Sutter Twice Wins

BERLIN, July 13 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, defeated the German frens yesterday in the Rotweiss tennis tournament, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, and teamed with Lester R. Stoefen, of California, in the doubles to beat von Cramm and Denker, 8—6, 6—2, 7—5, 10—8.

Reds Release High

CINCINNATI, O., July 13 (AP)—Andy High, utility infielder for the Cincinnati Reds, was given his unconditional release yesterday. He said he would return at once to his home in St. Louis. Previously he was with Boston and Brooklyn.

Murphy, Buxby, Coughlin, Roll In Semifinals

Utica Player Defeats Barry Wood in Three Sets at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—Three of the select list and one outside the seeded group passed the quarterfinal-round tests yesterday afternoon in the singles lawn tennis competition for the historic Longwood Bowl at the Longwood Cricket Club when Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., No. 1, Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., No. 2, Joseph Leo Coughlin of San Francisco, No. 4, and G. Frederick Roll of Glenside, Penna., unseeded, won their matches.

Murphy, a left-hander who graduated from Hamilton College this spring, faces Roll, University of Pennsylvania undergraduate, in the lower-half semifinal, while Coughlin, another left-hander, who hails from Stanford University, faces Buxby of the University of Texas, in the other semifinal.

Murphy was playing at the top of his game yesterday afternoon and stopped W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., former Harvard star athlete, in straight sets. After Wood took his first game on service, Murphy raced through five straight games before dropping another. The second set was much the same. Wood started the third set with service, and, after delivering the ball four times, rushed the net, but each time Murphy's returns would sizzle past the former football and hockey player for points and a love game. Three of the next games went to Murphy, two of them at love. Wood, at this stage of the play, made a determined effort and won four straight games to even the set, but Murphy was not to be denied. He put on such pressure that Wood made three outs and a net to lose his service in the ninth game. Murphy then flashed through the final game at love, earning three of the four points.

Buxby had a long battle with Thomas D. Flynn of Bayside, N. Y., a Princeton University student. Flynn won the opening set at 6—4, lost the next two at 3—6, 9—11, but came back to win the fourth set at 8—6. Buxby, not as tired as his challenger, ran out the final set at love. Buxby and Flynn met recently in the Middle States tournament and Buxby won a two-out-of-three-sets match after Flynn won the opening set.

Coughlin defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Waban, Mass., after Hill won the opening set (6—4) of their four-set encounter. The second set went to extra games (7—5), but Coughlin prevailed after that, winning the third and fourth sets at 6—0, 6—3.

Roll met a fighter in Sam Lee of Berkeley, Calif., and Stanford University. The two took to a court near the clubhouse late in the afternoon and fought for three hours, finishing their five-set battle just before darkness set in. Lee won the second and fourth sets at 6—4 each. The score of the match was 6—2, 4—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Today will be doubles day with the mixed doubles getting under way and the bringing of the men's doubles up to the semifinal round. The summary of yesterday's play:

Forty-Fifth Annual Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Thomas D. Flynn, Bayside, N. Y., 4—6, 6—3, 11—9, 6—3.
Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Waban, Mass., 4—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3.
Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.
G. Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., defeated Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 4—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Second Round

Oliver Straus and John Nogrady defeated Paul Guibord and C. C. Crowell, 8—7, 6—3, 8—6.
D. P. Robinson Jr. and W. Benedict defeated Ed. and Harold Fuller, 8—3, 6—3.
G. Frederick Roll and Marcus Hecht defeated Edward deGray and P. Blanchard, 6—8, 8—6.
C. G. Plimpton and David S. Niles defeated F. Norwood and W. Johnson, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

Thomas D. Flynn and Ray Palmer defeated Walter M. Levitan and Harvey Harris, 6—1, 10—8.
Richard T. Murphy and Norcross S. Tilney defeated Martyn Buxby and Bertram A. Welters, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.
Edward H. Sutter and Kendall Cram defeated John S. Nicholl and Talcott M. Banks, 6—3, 6—3.
J. Brooks Fenno and Thomas E. Jansen defeated Sumner Rodman and Eugene Sullivan, 6—3, 6—2.
Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry Culley defeated John C. Reuter and J. J. Roorback, 6—3, 11—9.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	33	.584
Chicago	43	38	.542
St. Louis	43	37	.538
Pittsburg	43	37	.532
Boston	41	40	.506
Brooklyn	35	42	.455
Cincinnati	35	47	.427
Philadelphia	33	46	.418

Results July 12

New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 8 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	51	27	.654
New York	50	30	.625
Philadelphia	41	30	.513
Chicago	40	41	.494
Detroit	38	44	.463
Cleveland	38	49	.456
Boston	34	45	.430
St. Louis	33	53	.376

Results July 12

Washington 4, Chicago 1.
New York 4, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 4.
Boston 1, Detroit 0 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	46	41	.594
Portland	58	42	.580
Los Angeles	57	42	.576
Hollywood	56	43	.566
Oakland	47	53	.470
Missions	48	56	.461
Seattle	37	60	.381
San Francisco	36	63	.364

Results July 12

Sacramento 4, Seattle 3.
Missions 4, Hollywood 3.
Oakland 10, Portland 4.
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 1.

Jones New Cambridge Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—D. N. Jones, formerly of Columbia University, U. S. A., has been elected captain of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club for next season. He follows J. W. Nuthall, brother of Betty Nuthall, into that position. Jones was first string for the Cantabs in this year's match with Oxford, won by the Light Blues by 12 matches to 9. J. R. Pawcus (Peterhouse) has been appointed to the position of honorary secretary.

June Beebe Winner By Fourteen Strokes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNETKA, Ill., July 13—Fourteen strokes ahead of her nearest rival, June Beebe of Olympia Fields Country Club, recent open title winner, captured the 72-hole medal play championship of the Women's Western Golf Association. Yesterday's rounds of 85 and 78, added to her 83 and 80 of previous rounds, gave Miss Beebe a total of 326. Besides the crown, Miss Beebe took the medal prize for her card of 78, which is women's par, and a record for the Sunset Ridge Country Club course.

Rena Nelson of Exmoor Country Club, who led the first day with a 79, could not hold the fast pace set by Miss Beebe after the morning round. While Miss Beebe shot an 85, Miss Nelson shot an 86, but the next time around the latter slipped to an 89, 11 strokes more than the champion required.

Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Northmoor Country Club, last year's winner, climbed up to third with a consistent pair of 87 cards, while all the rest of the field seemed to find the 36-hole session a bit difficult.

Player	1st	2d	Tl
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	143	183	326
Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	166	176	342
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis	169	173	342
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., N'moor	169	174	343
M. MacMorran, Indian Hill C.C.	166	178	344
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	169	178	347
Mrs. M. Jones, Lincolnshire C.C.	171	179	350
Mrs. C. Dennehy Jr., Cavanesia	175	175	350
Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter	172	181	353
Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C. C.	181	175	356
Mrs. P. W. Pirie, De Kalbe, Ill.	177	180	356
Marie Riemer, Milwaukee, Wis.	172	185	357
Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	173	189	362
Marge Rosslein, Nordic C. C.	178	185	363
Priscilla Carver, Exmoor C. C.	180	183	363
Mrs. B. T. Ballard, Springfield	180	188	368
Jane Gage, La Grange, Ill.	182	188	370
Mrs. H. E. Foreman, Lake Shore	187	184	371
Mrs. W. W. Haerther, Exmoor	185	188	373
Mary Pietsch, Glenview, G. C.	189	184	373
Ann Webster, Leavenworth	187	189	376
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, G.C.	189	188	377
Mrs. W. L. Graham, New York	191	193	384
Janet Willard, Exmoor C. C.	191	194	385
Mrs. A. A. Stein, Lake Shore	187	199	386
Elizabeth Wing, Glenview, G. C.	189	199	388
Mrs. P. Chase, Indian Hill G. C.	193	202	395
Mrs. Donald Hamilton, Beverly	197	203	400

Two Former Winners Meet in Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 13—What is expected to be the feature match of the annual Griswold Trophy women's golf competition takes place today over the links of the Shenecossett Country Club, when Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former United States, British and Canadian champion, meets Edith Quier of the Reading Country Club in the semifinal round. Each of these two players has won two legs on this famous trophy and another victory will give permanent possession.

Miss Quier reached the semifinal by winning two matches yesterday, and she gave a fine exhibition in each. In the morning she defeated Jean Bauer of the Metacomet Golf Club, 6 and 5, and in the afternoon she defeated Mrs. L. DeK. Phelps of the Misquamicut Golf Club, 9 and 8. Mrs. Hurd also played two steady games. In the morning she won from Carol T. Smith of the Hartford Golf Club, 5 and 3, and in the afternoon she won from Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood Golf Club, 4 and 3. The summary:

Griswold Trophy Golf Competition—Second Round

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Carol T. Smith, Hartford Golf Club, 5 and 3.
Edith Quier, Reading Country Club, defeated Jean Bauer, Metacomet Golf Club, 9 and 8.
Jane Brooks, Rockland Country Club, defeated Mary B. Fine, Shenecossett Country Club, 4 and 3.
Helen Waterhouse, Warwick Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Madison Country Club, 2 and 1.
Mrs. L. DeK. Phelps, Misquamicut Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Gulph Mills Golf Club, 6 and 5.
Mrs. Charlotte T. Scheidt, Plymouth, defeated Mrs. John L. Welch, Point Judith Country Club, 1 up.
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood Golf Club, 3 and 1.
Kathryn A. Bragaw, Essex County Country Club, defeated Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow Country Club, 4 and 3.

Quarterfinal Round

Kathryn A. Bragaw, defeated Helen Waterhouse, 2 and 1.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd defeated Mrs. Herbert Kottek, 4 and 3.
Edith Quier defeated Mrs. Charlotte T. Scheidt, 1 up.
Jane Brooks defeated Mrs. Charlotte T. Scheidt, 1 up.

Crossley Leads Qualifying Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13—Wilfred Crossley of the Norfolk Golf Club turned in the best card for the 36-hole qualifying round of the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship over the Worcester Country Club links, yesterday, when he registered a 150. The first day he had a 74 and yesterday he turned in a 76. This was one stroke better than the card turned in by Edward Peterson of the Oakley Country Club. Edmond Kirouac of the Walpole Country Club qualified with a card of 156. The Charles River Country Club won the Windsor Shield with a score of 792. Wachusett Country Club was next with 806 and the Brae Burn Country Club third with 803.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	56	38	.609
Rochester	53	40	.570
Toronto	54	40	.540
Baltimore	49	47	.510
Montreal	45	47	.489
Albany	42	53	.442
Buffalo	41	54	.439
Jersey City	34	55	.382

Results July 12

Baltimore 9, Montreal 8.
Montreal 2, Baltimore 1.
Newark 2, Rochester 0.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 2.
Toronto 8, Jersey City 4.
Albany 4, Buffalo 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	56	36	.609
Nashville	49	43	.533
New Orleans	47	42	.528
Birmingham	49	45	.521
Chattanooga	46	46	.500
Atlanta	43	46	.467
Knoxville	40	46	.465
Little Rock	35	56	.385

Results July 12

Knoxville 3, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 0.
Chattanooga 8, Memphis 4.

After Twenty-eight Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RHYL, Wales—Frederick Collins, winner of the Welsh professional golf championship 28 years ago, repeated that distant triumph in the 1933 national competition recently concluded here. Collins, who is attached to the North Wales Club, Llandudno, had an aggregate of 303 for the 72 holes and this was one better than the total of E. T. Musty, North and Yaxley, G. F. Keating, Southernd'own, who third with 307, while the holder, W. G. Smaldon, Cardiff, finished well down the list with a tally of 318.

West Indies Bats Well

MANCHESTER, July 13 (Canadian Press)—The touring British West Indies cricket team ran up the fine total of 131 runs for the loss of only two wickets in opening its match with Lancashire here yesterday. George Headley of Jamaica scored 84 not out. Play was held up until the afternoon by rain, but when it finally started, the West Indies players proved stout batsmen against the Lancashire bowlers. Barrow was good for 39, and when play was called Headley was still going strong.

Baroness Levi Advances to The Round of Four

Defeats Kay Winthrop—Carolin Babcock Forced To Three Sets

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—The first and third seeded players in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club won their way to the semifinal round this morning, while the Baroness Levi of New York and Rome, defeated Katharine Winthrop, who yesterday defeated the fourth seeded player, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn. The Baroness won her match today with the loss of four games in the first set and one in the second.

Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, Calif., the top seeded player in this tournament, came from behind to defeat Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., at 1—6, 6—0, 6—3. Although Miss Chase played brilliantly, Miss Babcock proved too steady. In the third set service was broken until Miss Chase won hers in the fourth game. Miss Babcock then won five straight games for the match. Yesterday afternoon Miss Babcock defeated Anne Page of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Alice I Marble of Los Angeles, the third seeded star, met and defeated Eunice Dea of Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

The other quarterfinal-round match between Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., the second seeded player, was put over until this afternoon. The summary:

Longwood Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Third Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., 1—6, 6—0, 6—3.
Baroness Levi, New York and Rome, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.
Alice I. Marble, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Doubles First Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. George Harding, Brookline, defeated Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, and Edith Betts, New York, 6—4, 6—1.
Florence S. Leboutillier, New York, and Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. William Morris, Brookline, and Virginia Cross, Providence, 7—5, 6—2.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—2, 6—0.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mrs. William Martin and Odille M. Gaertner, Brookline, 6—2, 6—4.
Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., and Eunice Dean, Texas, defeated Bonnie R. Miller and Frances Herron, Los Angeles, 6—3 10—12, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, and Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, and Emily Lincoln, Brookline, 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Brookline, and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, Weston, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Elizabeth Dettle, Altadena, Calif., 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. Deford Thompson, Washington, Penna., and Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Marjorie Sachs, Cambridge, and Dorrance Chase, Boston, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.
Josephine N. Cruickshank and Alice Marble defeated Polly and Joanna Palfrey, 6—2, 6—0.

England and Australia Split Singles Matches

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 13 (AP)—England and Australia broke even today in the first two singles matches of the European Davis Cup zone tennis finals, the survivor of which plays the United States for the right to challenge France.

Frederick J. Perry, British No. 1 player, scored decisively over young Vivian McGrath, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, after Jack C. Crawford, Australian and new Wimbledon singles king, rallied to conquer Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Irish Cricketers Beat Scottish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—The annual three-day cricket match between Scotland and Ireland resulted here this year in a victory for the Irishmen by 33 runs. This was Ireland's third successive victory. The scores were, Ireland 150 runs and 114, Scotland 109 and 141. The most successful batsman for the winning team was C. C. Boucher, captain of the Phoenix Club, and his 30, not out, in the first venture and 39 in the second were the highest knocks of each innings. H. A. Morgan was easily the best Irish bowler. He claimed 10 Scottish wickets for 81 runs. T. M. Hart, who played for Oxford against Cambridge in the inter-varsity matches of 1931 and 1932, collected most runs for the visitors, his scores being 34 not out, and 25. The chief bowling honors in Ireland's innings were shared by W. Anderson, the Scottish captain, who took 5 wickets for 34 runs in the first knock, and A. D. Baxter, who took the same number in the second for 44. On Aug. 16 and 17 the Irishmen are scheduled to appear at Lord's Ground, London, the headquarters of the game, where they will oppose a team from the Marylebone C. C.

Win International Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP—Four members of the Oxford-Cambridge track team which is now in the United States—J. E. Lovelock, J. G. Barnes, C. J. Maher, and D. L. Rathbone—signalized their departure from the Old World to the New by placing the International Challenge Trophy in the permanent possession of the Achilles Athletic Club. The victorious club, composed solely of past and present Oxford and Cambridge athletes, withstood, in the old Olympic Stadium here, the challenge of teams from Belgium, Finland, Poland, Italy, Germany and France. Achilles totaled 24 points, with Helsingfors (Finland) second, 24 points, and Charlottenburg (Germany), third, 13. It was Achilles' third consecutive victory. One of the most exciting races of the afternoon was the 400-meter hurdles, in which Lord Burghley (Achilles)—one of the greatest athletes Britain has ever produced—opposed Luigi Facelli, the renowned Italian reference. The pair have joined issue on many occasions, and this time Facelli won in 53 3-5s. Lovelock had little difficulty in winning the 1500 meters (his time was 2m. 56 4-5s.). Rathbone was second in the 200 meters and Maher finished third in the 5,000 meters, which went to Lauri Lehtinen, Finland, the Olympic champion at this distance.

Gum Sticks to It and Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Daniel Gum of the Essex Beagles stuck it out successfully in the quadrennial long-distance walk from London to Brighton and back. This was the first time he had attempted the double journey and he won the Hammond-Neville Trophy easily, finishing the 104 miles in 18h. 43m. 7s. Only the Amish his nearest rival was 10 miles away. The record for the course is 18h. 8m. 51 3-5s. by W. F. Baker in 1926. The race commenced at South Croydon and the 17 competitors proceeded to "Big Ben," the world-famous clock tower at the Houses of Parliament, London. Then they retraced their steps through Croydon to Brighton and back to the start. Fourteen men completed the journey and the second home was A. P. Spicer, whose time was 20h. 38m. 37s. The next four, in order of finishing were: A. G. White, Belgrave Harriers, 20h. 42m. 19s.; J. Prior, Surrey Walking Club, 20h. 57m. 24s.; J. M. Burr, Dunlop Walking Club, 21h. 24m. 26s.; A. D. McSweeney, Highgate Harriers, 21h. 37m. 18s.

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All Cave Dwellers In White Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

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Clearances
July's seasonal clearances this year will be scattered throughout the entire month. You'll find fresh new bargains every time you come in the store. Shop often at Empsall's during July—there'll be money to save!
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Daily Features

All Nature

Greyhound

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE greyhound is a development of a long dog produced in China before the Christian era. Its popularity soon became widespread over much of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Egypt, a land where the dog was almost worshiped, readily accepted it; and Greece and Rome followed. The greyhound traveled with the Romans in their conquest of western Europe, and later became the favorite dog of the nobility. Because of its speed, strength, and endurance, it was used for coursing game, a sport which developed with falconry.

Since those days there has been little or no change in the greyhound. A smaller, thinner, satin-coated variety, mouse-colored and weighing from five to seven pounds, was developed, but this "Italian greyhound" was only an ornament.

Color in the modern greyhound is by no means as fixed as it was in earlier days when only black or black-and-white varieties were seen. The essentials of a true greyhound, as established by the Greyhound Club, accepted authority on the subject, are that its sight must be keen and its speed great, with marked muscular development of the hind legs, and great chest expansion. "Head large between the ears and pointed; eyes bright and penetrating; jaws long and strong; ears small and folding when at rest, but semi-pricked when at gaze; chest wide, and as deep as is consistent with speed; strong shoulders, and a broad and powerful back."

The Irish wolfhound, frequently referred to as the rough-coated greyhound, is the largest of the group. At one time it was a much larger dog, but as the wolf strain diminished, the animal's proportions decreased. Since the reign of King John it has always had a place in the English royal kennels.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

118.

Having outgrown their old and time honored location, the many friends of Patterson's Inn will be interested in learning that the historical tavern is soon to be moved to 46 Devonshire street where after July 27 it will be open to greet and serve all their patrons and customers

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Why Not a Little Intensified Farming While We're Waiting?

Courtesy Sydney (Australia) Daily Telegraph
Everyone Is in Favor of Disarmament, But Who's Going to Start It?

Courtesy New York Herald Tribune
Whoever Thought We'd Ride on This One?

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
The New Colt's Just a Wee Bit Skittish!

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
The Spirit of '33

Courtesy Dallas News
New Era

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Matthew 7:12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH Mrs. K—— of Chicago the very pennies counted; but the immediate need to have some work done at a beauty parlor seemed imperative. However, she was hesitant to spend any money for such a purpose because of the pressing demands in the home life of her family.

The nature of the social engagement required one's best appearance, but Mrs. K—— considered going to a small shop where prices were low.

Turning to The Christian Science Monitor, however, Mrs. K—— noted the advertisement of a beauty parlor. The prices were somewhat higher than those at the small shop, and that was a factor not to be ignored. But she reasoned: "The tacit indorsement by the Monitor of its advertisements is a testimonial to the character of the work performed by its advertisers.

Having made her decision, Mrs. K—— started out for the advertised beauty parlor. En route, she considered how she might enlarge the borders of doing good, and she realized she might be instrumental in bringing some additional patronage to the Monitor advertiser. And so it seemed natural to invite a friend to accompany her to the beauty parlor.

While the work was being performed, she said to the proprietor: "I have come here today, and have brought a friend, because you advertise in The Christian Science Monitor."

A smile spread over the features of the proprietor. "I am so glad you told me," he said earnestly. "And I thank you for bringing me a new customer. I should like to express my gratitude for your patronage by doing the work for you today free of charge."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Pass on," "pass out" (Miss A. M. M.)—The first expression is properly applied when one is referring to the passing from this plane of activity. The second phrase is colloquially employed to refer to the passing into insensibility — as by intoxication. The two are not interchangeable.

Garden (M. L. C.) — The correspondent writes:

> It is noticeable that many otherwise good readers sound the e in "garden," making it *gar-den* instead of *gar-d'n*.

This caution conforms to Webster's.

"Beloved" (D. R. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> In your issue of May 6, referring to Daniel 10:11, you stated that "beloved" should be pronounced with two syllables. In the week of Aug. 14, 1932, referring to Phil. 4:1, you advised three syllables; you also had previously said three syllables for the word in Matt. 3:17 and in I John 3:2:
>
> Dan. 10:11—"O Daniel, a man greatly beloved."
> Phil. 4:1—"My breathren dearly beloved."
> Matt. 3:17—"This is my beloved son."
> I John 3:2—"Beloved, now are we the sons of God."
>
> According to Webster, when "beloved" is used as an adjective, the preferred pronunciation is with three syllables; as a past participle, with two. Frankly, I am unable to see the distinction in the passages quoted. Also, may not rhythm have something to do with the pronunciation? I shall be very grateful to be straightened out.

The first two are the ones most likely to cause confusion, for in the third "beloved" is plainly an adjective (three syllables); in the fourth it is a noun (three syllables).

While we are open for correction, we gather from the original of Dan. 10:11 that "beloved" is properly regarded as a past participle, the sense being "a man (who is) greatly beloved." Compare the rendering in chapter 9, verse 23: "For thou art greatly beloved."

The distinction between this construction and the one from Philippians is based on the sentence structure. The entire verse reads:

> Therefore, my brethren dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved.

The verse might be literally translated: "Therefore, brethren, of me beloved ones and ones longed for, joy and crown of me, thus stand you firm in the Lord, O beloved ones" (Wilson). The Greek word rendered "beloved" in the Authorized Version is the same in both instances, *agapetoi*, "beloved ones." It would seem vain to argue that even in the Authorized rendering, "beloved" should be pronounced as two syllables in the first instance and as three in the second.

What They Say

Social Reconstruction

"The western world has rediscovered in the twentieth century the ancient truth that the business of popular education is neither formal teaching nor political enlightenment, but direct social reconstruction."—*Lord Eustace Percy.*

Be a Roman in Rome

"Any person who tries to speak with a dialect or accent foreign to that of the people about him is an ignoramus." — *Dr. Cabell Greet, speech authority.*

No Idols

"Everyone should be respected as an individual, but no one idolised."—*Albert Einstein.*

Defeat

"A selfish victory is always destined to be an ultimate defeat."—*President Roosevelt.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

MAN who man would be
Must rule the empire of himself. In it
Must be supreme. —SHELLEY

In Lighter Vein

Didn't Want to Starve

When the New Deal Carnival was showing in Washington not long ago a young man applied to the manager of one of the side-show outfits, and the following conversation took place:

"Who are you?"

"I am Eggmont, the Egg King."

"What's your specialty?"

"I eat three dozen hen's eggs, two dozen duck eggs and one dozen goose eggs, all at one sitting."

"Do you know our program?"

"What is it?"

"We give four shows every day."

"Oh, yes, I understand that."

"And do you think you can do it?"

"I know I can."

"On Saturdays we give six shows."

"That's O. K. with me."

"On holidays we usually give a performance every hour."

"In that case, I must have one thing plainly understood before I'd be willing to sign a contract."

"What is it?"

"Well, I always have a good appetite, and I want you to agree that no matter what a rush of business you have for the show, you've got to give me time to go to a restaurant and get my regular meals."—*Pathfinder.*

Canny

A Scots girl obtained a situation in the South. One day her mistress asked her what particular part of Scotland she came from.

"I come from near Aberdeen," was the reply.

"Oh," said her mistress, "I'm sorry you didn't tell me so before. I had some friends staying there, and I would have asked you if you knew them."

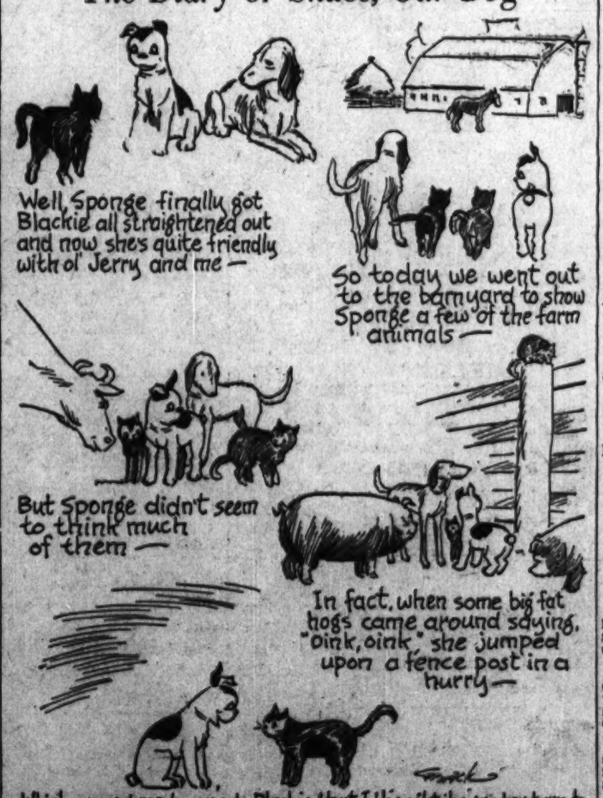
"It's like this," retorted the girl; "when I was leaving home, my mother said, 'Dinna boast.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Cautious

"Why did you break off your engagement, Jack?"

"Well, we were looking over an apartment when her mother remarked that it was rather small for three."—*Grit.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, Sponge finally got Blackie all straightened out and now she's quite friendly with ol' Jerry and me—
So today we went out to the barnyard to show Sponge a few of the farm animals—
But Sponge didn't seem to think much of them—
In fact, when some big fat hogs came around saying, "oink, oink," she jumped upon a fence post in a hurry—
Which caused me to say to Blackie that I thought it was her turn to give Sponge a lesson or two in cat and farm animal friendship!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

A man in a passion rides a horse that runs away with him.

The shortest answer is doing the thing.

It is better to strive with a stubborn ass than to carry the wood on one's back.

Assertion is no proof.

Avarice is always poor but poor by her own fault.

He who will avenge every affront means not to live long.

Bachelors' wives and maids' children are always well taught.

It is a base thing to tread upon a man who is down.

Be true to your word, your work, and your friend.

He who boasts of his descent boasts of that which he owes to others.

A wicked book is the wickeder because it cannot repent.

Scratching and borrowing do well enough but not for long.

When bread is wanting oaten cakes are excellent.

When you buy one fine thing you must buy ten more that your appearance may be all of a piece.

Worth Knowing

MASSACHUSETTS IS THE FIRST OF THE 48 TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED IN ITS ENTIRETY. 4,500 CAMERA EXPOSURES MADE FROM AN AIRPLANE WERE REQUIRED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

$1200 per mile—
is the estimated cost of illuminating rural highways sufficiently to permit an automobile to be driven with dimmed headlights.

Natural raw cotton—
is practically waterproof. To be made absorbent it has to be chemically treated.

73 Per cent—
of prison inmates range between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

During early automobile—
days the average life of an automobile tire was from 2000 to 5000 miles. Now it is from 10,000 to 15,000 miles.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: A New York publisher discovers that single girls enjoy fiction more than married women. A wife, of course, detects it sooner.

Judge: Farmers in the Middle West are dumping milk in an effort to end the price war. What they should do is spread propaganda asking the consumer to push the cap in with his thumb.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: Once more the Gulf Stream is reported to be changing its course. Probably gone off the coral standard.

Los Angeles Times: The children's playground at Chicago's fair is proving very useful. Children always know where to find their parents.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

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The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
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MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
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Amusements

BOSTON

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NEW CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY
In a Mammoth and Spectacular Production of
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ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, HORSES, OXEN
Greatest Musical Event Since Boston Jubilee
PRICES: 55c, 80c, $1.10, $1.65 Inc. Tax.
Seats at Filene's, Jordan-Marsh, Colonial Theatre Box Office. Secure Them Early.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

War on Crime

AMERICA has ample powers to accomplish the stamping out of organized crime—racketeering, kidnaping, gang warfare and the like—when and if she determines to use them. So has any other nation.

These powers consist not alone of police authority and personnel, legal precedents or governmental organization, though these are important servants to the directing purpose. The predominantly and vitally important powers are the courage, the sense of right and the will to maintain order which are latent in every responsible citizen. These are called forth by the natural response of every alert and justice-loving thought to the challenge of arrogance and cruelty embodied in crime.

The response may at first seem lost in the apathy of the mass of national populations, but in time it makes itself felt. It asserts the supremacy of right over the racketeer's cynical employment of supposed physical might. When the people have been sufficiently goaded by provocation, action is sure. That stage has about been reached in the United States.

Officials and citizens are laying hold of the most available weapons with which to defend the public safety and are considering what organization may be necessary to meet the challenge. Police authorities in various states have succeeded in tracking down and bringing to justice more of the participants in kidnapings of the last few months than seemed possible in such cases a year or more ago. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has given effective aid to state officials, and now the United States Department of Justice has included in its staff an Assistant Attorney-General, whose specific duty it is to direct a nation-wide drive against racketeering.

Public sentiment is indorsing such moves. Organizations such as the Committees of One Thousand formed in support of prohibition have stood for law enforcement of all kinds for several years. Recently a wet organization, the Crusaders, has seen that the crime it debatably attributed to prohibition will not be wiped out by the mere repeal of prohibition, but must be opposed by a vigorous civic campaign. In the national capital a committee headed by Senator Royal S. Copeland is studying means to combat crime more effectively.

Such an investigation may bring out the desirability of a system of federal police to lengthen the arm of the law just as state police systems have effectively supplemented and coördinated the work of municipal police.

There may be need also of a national identification system whereby each person would be required to carry a police identification card. This may seem abhorrent to free and easy American notions of liberty, but honest men ought not to be offended at a system that is actually for their protection. In continental European countries the police demand such credentials of every person coming into their jurisdiction. The effect is to aid detection of hideouts and of criminals. On the Continent, too, there is the splendid example of the eradication of the dreaded Mafia by Fascist Italy—a proof that such things can be done.

Probably there is some value in the proposal of local vigilance committees advocated by Gen. John J. Pershing in the American Magazine a year ago and by Charles Francis Coe in a Saturday Evening Post serial. Such groups would coöperate with honest public officials in eradication of crime by strictly legal means and would participate in the cleaning up of municipal politics which is essential to any continued pressure of law enforcement.

All these and other remedies should have the earnest consideration of the American people. They are not the heart of the problem, but they offer useful means to be employed in its solution. The essence of the question lies in the attitude of the average citizen toward public decency and a preservation of the rights of his fellow men.

Everyone has a part to play in this war on crime. In it the biggest enemy to be overcome is fear. The individual unfortunate enough to come in personal contact with lawlessness has not only a right to the aid of his fellows, but also a resource of appeal to divine protection. The community or nation confronted with the menace of crime has not only a duty but an opportunity to prove the superior power of order and integrity over disorder and violence.

Joseph Urban

ZEST was in everything Joseph Urban turned his hand to as a designer. Trained as an architect in Vienna, and one of the founders of a coöperative artists' movement in that city, he became a resident of the United States in 1911 as designer of settings for the Boston Opera House. Abandoning the conventional flat tones and the flood-lighting generally in use, he applied the broken-color methods of the impressionist landscape painters to scenery and produced effects plastic and luminous.

His work attracted so much attention that he soon began to design settings for New York theaters and for the Metropolitan Opera House. Nor did he neglect his first love, architecture, though commissions were none too frequent because of the novelty of his functional designs. He held with those who believe that the exterior of a building should indicate the uses to which the interior are put. Two such structures of his stand in New York—the Ziegfeld Theater and the New School for Social Research.

It is the latter building that gave him most satisfaction because he was allowed full scope for his ideas and ingenuity. This building was so much a labor of love that Mr. Urban even designed the staircase balustrades, and devised for the library a duplex apartment effect that has been largely admired and widely imitated. Even the clock in this room was made from his specifications, and the ceiling was tinted a blue of his own mixing. He daringly tilted the front of the building back slightly, increasing the quantity of light reflected from the sky.

Gusto was in everything he did, from the dainty early illustrations he made for Andersen's fairy tales to the graceful arch he threw across the Neva, called by many people the handsomest bridge in Leningrad. At twenty-three he built a palace for the Khedive of Egypt, and many years later his imagination and wit found large scope in the designing of many houses in Florida. A playful air hovered over them all.

All visitors to the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago are seeing one of Mr. Urban's largest accomplishments, the use of color as an architectural element on probably the largest scale ever attempted.

Fraternity and Fun

CONVENTIONING appears to be gaining ground as the great American sport, to judge by the number of people attending the meetings of associations and fraternal orders this summer.

Times may be hard, but somehow folks get to conventions as sure as the sun shines hot and steady. If they can afford to ride in trains and stop at good hotels, they attend their gatherings in style. But if the old bank account is very, very slim, they find other, cheaper ways to get there.

What does it matter how one comes, so long as one arrives? A hitch-hiking delegate can wear the convention badge as proudly as the national officer who puts up in style in the corner suite at the headquarters hotel. The humble member from Smith's Corners can decorate his coat with his state insignia and stroll about the lobby, meeting the Kansans with their paper sunflower buttonieres, Californians with their yellow poppies, Iowans with reminders of the state "where the tall corn grows." He can go into the sessions and hear speeches and speeches and speeches; he can participate in the hot debate on the resolutions which mean so much to the organization and so little to the world at large.

Moreover, if he has a few dollars, he can go on the sight-seeing tour around the city in the bus chartered for delegates, and wind up the week by attending the big convention banquet, which inevitably starts with a fruit cocktail and ends with fancy ice cream and oratory.

Fortunately, there appears to be a convention for everybody. A list of conventions in Chicago this summer shows every kind of business represented, the Pickle Packers, the Wholesale Pie Bakers, the Baby Chick Raisers, and, most inclusive of all, the Business Mail Users, to mention just a few.

Just how much business is accomplished, how much reform effected by these meetings may be debated; there is no question, however, that national sociability is vastly increased. People of different sections of the country get acquainted, learn of one another's problems and accomplishments. Surely it's a profitable sport, this conventioning.

Do Pacts Spell Pax?

IN A pardonable pun, Dr. Cloudesley Brereton has suggested that the new spelling of "pacts" is "pax." The phrase, like the pacts themselves, will yield more than one meaning. Sometimes it would appear as though we were deliberately substituting for genuine peace mere pieces of paper; and that we hope to bind the dragon of war by flimsy phraseology.

There, in essence, is the criticism which has properly been made against the multiplication of agreements to keep the peace. By their very numbers they seem to cancel out. Nearly all the nations of the world in accepting the Covenant of the League virtually promised to have no recourse to war. They likewise signed the Briand-Kellogg treaty which outlaws war. They have concluded with each other a series of engagements which tend to eliminate war. And now under the Four-Power pact the leading European nations declare a truce for ten years. If the earlier pledges were taken as absolute, the latest comes as an anticlimax.

Yet despite this criticism it is undoubtedly valuable, for various reasons. If it were simply a promise to refrain from hostilities for a stated number of years, it would subtract from, rather than add to, the general accord which has been embodied in previous documents. It might even be suggested that it is dangerous to set a time limit to peace—it implies that war will be legitimate at the end of the term. But, in fact, the Four-Power pact does a great deal more. It lays down the bases of coöperation by the four great powers, and points out a method by which, long before the pact expires, a better statute can be given to Europe.

Everybody knows that the real cause of uneasiness is the existence of grievances set up by the peace treaties. Sooner or later it is inevitable that they shall be revised. The question is not whether they shall be revised, but how they shall be revised. In the past, we are frequently told, the only method of revision was by force of war. This statement is not, from the historical viewpoint, strictly accurate; but it is sufficiently accurate to arouse misgivings in the countries which realize the gravity of the revolt against the arrangements of 1919.

The redeeming feature of the 1919 treaties, however, is that in them was incorporated the Covenant which contains a clause providing for peaceful revision. It is known as Article 19. Hitherto there has been a reluctance to invoke it, not only because of technical difficulties, but also because one set of European nations has clearly pronounced against any alteration of the territorial provisions.

The reference to Article 19 in the Four-Power pact is therefore deeply significant. France, Italy, Germany and Great Britain recognize that it is truly operative, and they are prepared to examine the machinery by which it may be made effective. It is true France accepts this task with reservations. In the first place, it insisted on the inclusion of references to Articles 10 and 16. Article 10 relates to territorial integrity; and Article 16 relates to sanctions. Yet as the obligations of Article 16 have undoubtedly been whittled away, so that it is questionable whether it now has juridical validity, Article 10 is accordingly weakened. There cannot be an exclusive insistence on the status quo. It follows that the pivotal reference is to Article 19.

Again, it has been considered necessary to assure Poland and the Little Entente that their interests will not be ignored, and that they will have a voice in the chapter. This is as it should be. There is no desire to coerce the smaller nations. That is not the object. The object is to create among the great powers, which have special responsibilities, a determination to work together with a view to finding the right means of bringing into play the hitherto neglected Article 19. If they can find a suitable way, then it may be taken that some of the disabilities of the 1919 treaties will eventually be removed and that the restiveness of Europe will cease.

Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons, and Signor Mussolini before the Senate, definitely pointed to this part of the pact as the heart of the understanding. There are other engagements, explicit and implicit, but the most important result of the pact which binds together the four great powers is the undertaking to examine the possibility of a revision of treaties in accordance with the Covenant. If this is done within the next ten years—and the earlier it is done the better—the pact will amply justify itself.

So that whatever raillery may be directed against earlier pacts, supplemented by this new pact, there is here a well-founded hope that after all "pacts" may spell "pax."

A Landmark on the Block

IF SENTIMENT ruled the bidding, what fantastic figures would be called at some auctions! What would be bid, for instance, on a landmark reminiscent of Washington Irving and dear to the memory of Mark Twain? But sentiment, aware of the limitations of its purse, usually prefers to stay at home, and to read about, rather than witness, the auctions of its shrines.

This seems to have been true of the sale at foreclosure in New York the other day, when 21 Fifth Avenue went under the inexorable hammer. And those who have lived many a delightful hour in the Hudson Valley with Irving, and those who learned to love the Mississippi with Twain, may now read that the ninety-three-year-old house that at different times sheltered both those authors has been taken over by the bank that held the mortgage.

Irving's presence in the high-ceilinged, semi-classic residence was that of a guest for whom a room on the second floor was always reserved by the householders.

Mark Twain's was the presence of a man who has come to harbor through many storms, trials and triumphs. It was here that the notes for the famous "Autobiography" were begun, with Albert Bigelow Paine acting as a sort of ringmaster for Samuel Clemens's memory—suggesting topics, asking questions, verifying statements with the aid of Clemens's own documents, and last, but by no means least, playing those games of billiards into which went not only the benevolent Clemens's skill but some of his invention also.

It was to this house that Clemens returned from England, where he had been called to accept a literary doctor's degree from Oxford. Paine felt that the venerable author regarded the degree and his experience in England as the crowning episode of his career, though Clemens had very little to say of the matter. Whether or not Paine was right, he found Clemens waiting for him after their brief separation, not in the study where one would expect to find a doctor of letters, but in the red-walled billiard room.

"Get your cue," said the great man. "I've been inventing a new game."

This is the sort of memory that creaks in the long stairways, that hovers in the tall rooms, and that perhaps mixes itself with unheard echoes of a highly prized orchestrelle. This is "such stuff" as sentiment "is made on."

But it doesn't pay mortgages. What is to become of the house at 21 Fifth Avenue? Well, old houses often give way to apartment buildings. Some of them are torn down to make room for shops. Such of them as become "fashionable" rooming houses are fortunate—they often preserve the outward seeming of better days. But no matter what happens to them, the most fortunate of all are those that are reconstructed within the boundaries of biography, over whose stairs an endless procession passes, from whose halls no voices fade, and whose rooms shall be full of music as long as men want to remember.

Editorial Notes

The United States Census Bureau believes that overuse of motorcars, trucks and tractors was a main contributing factor to the depression, because 18,000,000 acres of land formerly required to produce horse feed have been put to other crops, thus creating a huge agricultural surplus. But with the horse now returning to the farm, he will again require use of this land, and thus may once more perform that very useful function of an earlier day—pulling the collective American motorist out of the present mire.

Sumter (S. C.) farmers, attempting to bring about their own farm relief by a county-wide coöperative effort, seem to have gained two advantages at one stroke. Self-help plus coöperation should just about spell relief.

Anastasia Dictates a Letter

The Cross Roads, Va.

DEAR Mis' Elner: The time I has been hankerin' fo' has come at las' an' I kin get a letter off to you-all. Be patient wif me, honey, effen I rambles 'roun' some fo' I has one gran' oppo'tun'ty. Las' week, Cic'ro come home wif a boy what had just walked here all de way from Washin'ton whar he had 'tended school. He am writin' dis here letter fo' me fo' two reasons: one is dat he ain't earnt his keep yet workin' on de farm wif Cic'ro, an' de other is he am castin' eyes at Ros'lie Frances an' I aims to know sumpthin' 'bout any pusson what is so admirin' ob my fav'rite niece.

I might add one mo' reason an' that one am impressive. It am de likin' dat dat discernin' chile, Julius Cæsar Jr. hab taken to dis here boy. I kin bank on dat blessed lam' ebery time fo' sizin' folks up right an' de way he likes dis young man am informin' to say de leas'.

I done tole dis boy (his name am Percy, Mis' Elner, Percy Thomas Alexander, to say de 'hole thing) dat I don' want no fancy spellin'. I wants dis here letter to soun' like me talkin' to you, not like a fif' grade elocutin' class recitin' a piece—effen you-all senses de dif'ence. He done promise to put down all I says jus' like I says it, but I don' trus' him too far. He may be jus' as smart as he say he is but he's sort o' sheepish lookin' this minnit, an' dat bears watchin.'

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I mus' jus' take time to 'scribe de quilt fair to you, Mis' Elner. My, but it war an occassion! Cic'ro toted de quilts to de hall but I had to talk de fair up fo' Cic'ro ain't a mite mo' 'complished in de talking line. I gets real discouraged 'bout him sometimes but he allus say as how effen he talked much dere wouldn't be nobody to do de thinkin' fo' de fambly. Well, I done got everybody what had quilts, to hang 'em in de Meth'dist hall an' then I went 'roun' an' invited all de w'ite folks to come an' see 'em.

Min' you, I 'membered what you-all learnt me 'bout bein' tac'ful, I didn't ax nobody to buy dem quilts, I jus' giv' out de news dat all de ole quilts what had laid in de cabins fo' three or fo' gen'rations was a-comin' out fo' a free-fo'-all airin'. You ought to seed our folks perkin' up. I war sho' my quilt what Mis' Milly's Ma helped to make wif her own dainty han's would be de hansomest one there but it warn't. De purtiest one belonged to ole Uncle Pete Byberry. He say his fus' wife begun it an' his second wife made a sight ob it but it tuk his third wife to put on de finishing touches. It war so lubly I jus' stood dar in front of it wishin' fo' you-all. It had little green ivories trailin' down it an' blush roses an' some batchlor's buttons here an' thar.

Well, up-shot ob it war dat a lady what war visitin' Mis' Fanny Fairbanks ovah at de Cross Roads, a lady from Californy, done come sailin' up to Uncle Pete an' offah him fifty dollahs fo' dat quilt. I war standin' right dar when she paid him in good cash money, Mis' Elner, an' his eyes mos' popped out ob his haid. He didn't nevah say he would sell dat quilt but de transaction went through somehow an' he say he guess it war all right 'cause he would a had a ha'd time deciding which set ob chilen to gib it to, seein' as how all his wives had had a han' in it. He done gib me ten cents fo' Julius Cæsar Jr.'s bank 'cause o' my gettin' up de quilt fair.

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Honey, I can't rightly res' here thinkin' 'bout you-all doin' yo' own work dis summah. Eben if it am like yo' say, only fo' a little while, it am right agitatin'. I bet you-all ain't switched de libben room rug 'roun' so's it don' wear out by de do' an' I bet yo' ain't scrubbed a mite o' paint, let 'lone making no fancy desserts. I knows you can cook, chile, when yo' wants to, but how often is dat? Likely as not, soon as yo' drives de Boss to de dee-po' you-all sets down to read or write or cog-tate an' how does de housework get done, I axes you, Mis' Elner? 'Cose I knows you manages somehow an' yet I 'members dat day yo-all set down wif a book right atter breakfas' an' read 'til mos' dinnah-time wifout takin' off yo' hat. Effen Mis' Milly's Ma didn't learn me nothin' else, she don' learnt me to work syst'matic. I gets to wonderin' 'bout yo', honey, in de evenin' when I sets here on my front porch an' Julius Cæsar Jr. climbs up on my lap an' his Pappy sets on de steps an' whistles.

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This here am another week, Mis' Elner, but that's not my fault. De currant bushes rared up too fas' an' I had to take Percy offen his typewritin' an' set him to pickin' them currants. I done made eighty-six glasses of de purtiest jelly you-all eber see an' Percy, he knows a heap mo' 'bout pickin' currant bushes clean an' entertainin' Julius Cæsar Jr. than he knowed dis time las' week. I mus' 'low he war real endurin' whan he fo'got to wondah when Ros'lie Frances war gwine to finish helpin' me in de kitchen. Dat gal was so 'bligin' I scarcely knowed her dis year.

What I-wants to tell you 'bout, Mis' Elner, am Aunt Pheemy. She am Cic'ro's mammy's aunt, an' no bigger than a biled down piece o' soap. Jus' a little wisp ob a woman, but my, ain't she 'portant? She got some right to her airs, tho', honey, Aunt Pheemy is, 'cause she is diff'ent from us folks; she am impo'ted, Aunt Pheemy am. 'Pears like her w'ite folks tuk her to England years back an' she libed dar fifteen years or mo' an' can't fo'get de fac'. I hadn't nevah seen her befo' yestiddy when a mule-team stop at our do' an' out gets a lot of folks an' Aunt Pheemy. I had jus' got de jelly glasses marked—dat is to say Ros'lie Frances had—when I sees dese folks comin' in. Aunt Pheemy she soon made me 'quainted wif her. She warn't satisfied wif shakin' han's but she don' kissed me on two cheeks an' tole me dat war de French salute, as if I didn't know salutin' war done wif guns.

I axed her to set down but she say she wanted to see de house fus' an' she sho' saw it from top to bottom. I reckon she war pleased 'cause she didn't say nothin' eben when she see my new hat wif de fiel' flowahs on it restin' on de spar' room bed. But when we got down in de libben room she started in talkin' 'bout her trip to England, an' how she lubed dat furrin' country. I done tole her I libed wif a lady who war rarin' to go thar, 'cause she doted on moldy ole castles an' places nobody else would step in an' Aunt Pheemy jus' set thar an' beamed on me.

Well, I is 'stablished in Aunt Pheemy's 'fections. Cic'ro say he neber did see Aunt Pheemy what is so choosey take such a likin' to nobody befo'. I war sort o' skeered 'bout meetin' her but she am de sociablest one of Cic'ro's kin. She says she 'mires our wisdom in tackin' Jr. on to de baby's name 'cause she done hear a lot 'bout de 'riginal Julius Cæsar an' she thinks we ought to make some distinction.

Percy am gettin' purty res'less writin' all dis letter. I war jus' bottled up to write it to you an' Percy has been real patient. I reckon I'll make him a rice pone fo' suppah. If he warn't lookin' so long-sufferin' I could write you-all a book, but now I jus' sen's my lub an' says goodbye. Anastasia.

E. G. R. Y.

Notes From Tientsin

WITH the signing of the truce in North China, conditions in Tientsin, which had been greatly disturbed for several weeks, speedily returned to normal. The feeling of tension gave place to one of confidence. Gunmen were disarmed, special patrols disbanded, barricades removed from the streets, and barbed wire taken down. Thousands of refugees who had flocked into the city to escape the Japanese advance began to wend their way home. Many of these were heartened by reports that the authorities intended to remit the land tax for a period in the districts affected by the operations, as well as affording relief in other directions.

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Every year large numbers of Chinese and foreign residents spend their summer holidays at Peitaiho, the seaside resort between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends. This year it seemed for a time as if they must go elsewhere for their annual vacation. Peitaiho was twice brought within the area of operations as a result of the Japanese advance from the Great Wall. In addition to the uncertainty as regards communications, there was danger from stragglers turned bandit. Thanks to the truce, however, conditions at Peitaiho are again normal. Without waiting for the Japanese withdrawal to the Great Wall, the railroad authorities are taking steps to resume the service to Peitaiho and beyond. This promptness is esteemed by no one more than the youngsters looking forward to their annual respite at the seaside free from the threats of war.

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Even since the Japanese seizure of Shanhaikwan, at the beginning of the year, creditable work has been done by the railroad authorities in maintaining services under extremely difficult conditions. Trains have been run almost to the zone of warfare, the line being shortened or extended daily as the area of operations advanced or receded. Besides heavy movements of troops through Tientsin, the railroad authorities have carried thousands of refugees streaming to safety. Apart from unavoidable delays, usually not more than a few hours, they kept the services fully running.

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Tientsin continues to develop steadily. Permits for new buildings in the British area, where most of the Americans also reside, doubled in value last year, and this total has been almost equaled in the first few months of the current year. Not only are the finances of the area in excellent condition, it is disclosed, but prospects are held out for further developments in public services, notably buildings, roads and bridges. The area has been remarkably free from crime, the official report states. No kidnaping occurred in 1932, but in January, 1933, a child disappeared in the concession. The police, with the coöperation of the neighboring areas and the Chinese city police, were successful not only in restoring the child, but in capturing the whole gang of kidnapers.

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A friendly gesture marked the observances of King George V's birthday in Tientsin. For many years the British municipal authorities have flown the Japanese flag in honor of imperial Japanese occasions. This year the Japanese authorities returned the compliment. The hoisting of the Union Jack over the municipal offices was the first time any foreign flag had been displayed over any Japanese public building in Tientsin. The precedent having been set, it is hoped that other foreign flags, including the American, will be flown in the same manner on the special occasions of friendly foreign powers.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Greatest Danger Is Now

TWO shipwrecked men were in a lifeboat. One was rowing. The other was praying.

"O Lord!" shouted the supplicant, "we promise Thee everything if we may only see a sail!"

"Hey!" cried the man at the oars. "Don't promise too much! I think I see a sail."

On March 4 this year we, the people of these United States, were shipwrecked. We were praying to Roosevelt. And we were promising everything.

But now we think we see a sail.

That explains such a news dispatch as this:

"The President, on his return from the North, was greeted with reports that various business associations are advising their members to do nothing about formation of codes until a test can be made to determine the extent of the Administration's power over industry."

The hard-praying and once rugged individualist thinks he sees that sail. And a people, sore distressed for four long years, yearning for good news, is eager to believe that it ain't gonna rain no mo'.

In other words, the program of the man to whom we were praying has begun to take hold. Wheat has hit a dollar. Cotton is over a dime. Steel is booming. Lumber is 60 per cent over what it was Inauguration Day. Shoes and tobacco are up to the 1929 level.

But only a part of the Roosevelt program is actually in effect. And while all the marvelous good news as it applies to one section of the economic structure is true, as it affects another and more important section it is not true.

Production is up. But employment and wages are not up in proportion. The balance between production and consumption—the only final cure—does not appear in the picture. Lumber, as an example, has improved 60 per cent in production, but only 7 per cent in employment. And so on along the line.

The lesson we should have learned is being pushed aside, because we think we see a sail. Having prayed and promised, we are now disposed to welch. There are warnings. "I shudder to think," says Hugh Johnson, "of what is ahead of us if we have too much production ahead of purchasing power. This country cannot stand another collapse."

"It is a thing we have got to stop," says the President.

"Can it be thought that our bitter lesson has been so soon forgotten?" says Donald Richberg, National Recovery counsel. "Can it be thought that in a brief pause in the storm, when the sun is breaking through the heavy clouds and the wind is dying down, the American people are foolish enough to trust themselves once more to the guidance of men who have no plan?"

If there ever was a time of supreme national danger it is now.—*New York World Telegram.*